

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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THREE CENTS

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## AINTAB ARMENIANS GIVE BATTLE TO ATTACKING TURKS

Situation Still Tense at Latest Reports—American Relief Personnel in Marash and Elsewhere Reported Unharmed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York.—Recent reports received by the Near East Relief include one from their representative in Larnaca, which cites Aleppo letters as saying that in Aintab, about April 1, after the French relieving forces left, the Armenian quarter was attacked, "but defended with casualties, both Armenian and Moslem, French garrison not participating, except to give ammunition to Armenians." Dr. Loring G. Sheppard, of Orange, New Jersey, and others were held by the Turks as hostages for a time, then released.

Other reports show that the American relief personnel in Marash and Mardin and other places has been unharmed. Effect of the fighting at Marash upon the people is seen in the request that its monthly appropriation for relief be doubled.

Dr. John Boyd, of Wesson, Mississippi, reports by cable that the relieving force surrounded Aintab on the seventeenth and on the twenty-sixth; the situation was still tense between the Turks and the Armenians. From the second until the eighth, the Turks attempted to take the American orphanage, for which the French, the Armenians and the Turks fought. The Armenian lost 25 and the Turks probably 500 in the whole city. The French orphanage property was taken from the Turks.

All children and rescued women were quartered in the American building. Urfa was under siege for 60 days when the besiegers withdrew. The occupying forces were attacked by tribes with a loss of about 350 and a number of prisoners.

This message says that the Nationalist leaders promise protection of Americans and Armenians, allowing the latter to keep arms, and explain the whole situation as a movement against the partition of Turkey. The situation in the Caucasus calls for immediate attention. Relief administration there is efficient and a recent message says "No persons believed hungry."

Present plans provide for extensive sowing to supply sufficient food this winter. The War Department is expected to detail about 10 officers and 5 non-commissioned men to assist in the relief there for a year or two as the nucleus of an organization. This, it is said, would cost about \$40,000 a year.

Beirut reports that insecurity prevents spring planting. A message dated April 17 says that Turkish forces were holding the south end of Taurus Tunnel, the French were besieged at Bozanti, and Armenians and other Christians had been killed at Hachkirs and Gelebek stations. Elbes Monastery and village had been burned, the 200 inhabitants being brought to Adana. Hassan Beyl was in a critical position, but holding out.

## Mr. Johnson Reports

Allied Request That United States Take Mandate Not Received

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Robert Underwood Johnson, United States Ambassador to Italy and observer at the San Remo conference, has submitted a full report of the proceedings at San Remo to the State Department, it was announced yesterday, but the request of the allied governments that the United States accept a mandate over Armenia had not been received. It is expected that the request will be transmitted by Mr. Johnson.

Before the meeting of the Cabinet yesterday afternoon it was reported that the question of an Armenian mandate would be among the subjects discussed, but no definite information was obtained. Mr. Johnson, it was learned, did not make a proposal to the conference that the United States should take charge of Armenia. The expected request of the Allies is looked upon as an expression of a desire to have the United States define its opinion, which has never been officially expressed, although it is generally felt that this country will not assume such a mandate, particularly since it is not a member of the League of Nations.

Congress could empower the United States to accept the mandate regardless of its status concerning the League, but without membership in the League the procedure would be complicated. Information received by the State Department from Aleppo, Turkey, is that several United States citizens and a British subject have reached Aleppo from Urfa and that Christians at Urfa are in no danger, although 300 French soldiers who constituted the garrison at Urfa and evacuated the post are reported to have been killed on the march to Djerablous. Since April 16, it is reported, 8000 French troops have surrounded Aintab.

## GOVERNMENT ACTION IN OIL CONCERN DENIED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Tuesday).—Statements that the British Government is negotiating with the Shell Transport & Trading Company, with a view to securing a controlling interest in that great oil concern, and so preventing domination by any interest outside the empire, called forth two announcements yesterday. The secretary of the company denies that any negotiations are in progress for securing government control of the Shell group, or for the sale or transfer of any shares in the Shell company to the government.

In a written reply to Sir William Joyce Hicks, the Chancellor of the Exchequer states that he is not aware that the present government, or its predecessors, have had any opportunity of acquiring a controlling interest in the Royal Dutch Shell group in any way comparable with the interest obtained in the Anglo-Persian Oil Company.

## JEWS PLEASED AT BRITISH MANDATE

Zionist Demonstration in London Approves Action of Supreme Council—Critiques Handling of Palestine Disturbances

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Tuesday).—A great Jewish demonstration was held yesterday in the People's Palace, Mile End Road, London, under the auspices of the Zionist Federation, and an opportunity was taken to demonstrate Jewish satisfaction at the decision of the San Remo conference to give the mandate for Palestine to Great Britain. At the same time, the British Government was severely criticized for its handling of recent disturbances in Palestine.

Referring to the latter matter, Israel Zangwill, in a letter to the meeting, stated: "It is for the British Government, whose honor has been stained by its representatives in Jerusalem, to proceed with due regard against whoever proves guilty of this double crime against the fair name of Great Britain and the lives of the Jews, who trusted in her, and to end this dangerous period of uncertainty and unrest by immediately laying the foundation of the promised Jewish national home in Palestine."

Joseph Cowen, the Zionist leader, who presided over the meeting, demanded a full and impartial inquiry into the conduct of Zionist officials in Palestine by a commission sent out from England. The meeting concluded with a resolution expressing "heartfelt gratitude to His Majesty's Government and the allied powers for giving effect to the historical declaration by Arthur J. Balfour in 1917 through its incorporation in the Peace Treaty."

This resolution being carried with great enthusiasm, the Zionist bureau has received from all parts of the world telegraphic messages expressing gratitude to Great Britain for its adherence to the Balfour declaration and thanking Zionist leaders for their work.

The London Jewish correspondence bureau has received a letter from Sir Stuart Samuel, president of the Jewish board of deputies, expressing delight that Great Britain is to be protector of the Jews in Palestine, adding that British rule means equality and religious freedom for those fortunate enough to be under her sway.

## LIQUOR PLEBISCITE SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office  
HALIFAX, Nova Scotia.—Notice has been given in the House of Assembly by the Attorney-General, Mr. Daniels, of a resolution calling for a plebiscite as to whether or not the importation of liquor into the Province should be prohibited. Under Dominion legislation passed last year, the adoption of such a resolution by the legislature of any province requires the Dominion Government to order the plebiscite and set in motion the necessary machinery for taking the vote. The expectation is that the Daniels resolution will pass the House of Assembly unanimously.

## DAYLIGHT SAVING PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office  
OTTAWA, Ontario.—In the House of Commons, the Acting Premier, Sir George Foster, stated that it was the intention to apply daylight saving in the civil service and in Parliament on May 1, synchronizing with the daylight saving adopted by the City of Ottawa.

## DISTURBANCE IN JUGO-SLAVIA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
ROME, Italy (Tuesday).—A telegram from Trieste to the "Messaggero" states that a Bolshevik revolution has broken out in Jugoslavia. Many people have been killed in Agram and Belgrade, machine-guns being used largely at Belgrade.

## ROME-TOKYO FLIGHT RESULTS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
ROME, Italy (Thursday).—With reference to the Rome-Tokyo flight, it is reported that Captain Rance arrived in Delhi on April 21, while Lieutenant Ferraris reached Hanoi in Tongking on April 18, both being competitors.

## TRYING IRISHMEN IN ENGLAND DISCUSSED

Lord Robert Cecil Shows Futility of Trying Cases in Ireland Owing to Intimidation—States Views on Home Rule

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Tuesday).—In an interview this morning Lord Robert Cecil, in discussing conditions in Ireland with the representative of The Christian Science Monitor, elaborated what he presented to the House of Commons last night. He pointed out that the offer of £10,000 by the government for evidence resulting in the conviction of murderers is futile, as eye-witnesses know very well that no jury will bring conviction in Ireland, so that award could not be obtained and they would inevitably expose themselves to murder by having given evidence.

Lord Robert Cecil thinks, however, that if the prisoners were tried in London, witnesses would come forward and, within the atmosphere of justice, law, and order obtaining there, convictions would take place and witnesses could be protected. He calls attention to the fact that, so far as he remembers, no political crimes by Irishmen had taken place outside of Ireland throughout his experience of practically 40 years of Irish conditions, excepting in one case where James Carey, one of the gang who organized the Phoenix Park murders, turned informer and was followed on a steamer sailing from Capetown to Natal by Patrick O'Donnell, who shot him on July 29, 1883, off Cape Vaccas.

Questioned further on the subject, Lord Robert Cecil stated that he feels confident that witnesses of crimes, who are not necessarily informers, would be perfectly safe in England and that trials should take place here instead of keeping prisoners indefinitely without trial.

Asked his opinion on Irish questions generally Lord Robert considers it useless to force the present Home Rule bill on southern Ireland, as it is evident they will never accept it. Over a long period of years the Irish people have lost all sense of responsibility, he said, for the laws under which they live, and have taken up an attitude of criticism of every law propounded in England on their behalf.

The English viewpoint precludes a complete understanding of Irish desires, he continued, and in the past, amphetamine legislation conceived in England has not suited Irish wishes. Obviously the only way of arousing in the Irish people a sense of responsibility is, after restoring law and order, to give them the greatest amount of autonomy possible, excepting that, owing to the strategic position of Ireland, the army, navy, and foreign affairs, must be controlled by Great Britain.

## Method of Home Rule Suggested

Lord Robert Cecil's views are to draw up the broadest possible plan for self-government and offer them to Ireland, saying: "That is the absolute limit to which Great Britain can go." If they accept them, well and good, and if not, continue to govern Ireland along present lines in the best manner possible.

In reply to a question as to Ulster, Lord Robert Cecil believes that after terrorism is abolished, a plebiscite of the whole country would no doubt show that Ulster desired to remain as at present, and this desire would be granted.

## Hunger Strikers Encouraged

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Tuesday).—The demonstration outside Wormwood Scrubbs prison was continued last night by the Irish Self-Determination League, in sympathy with 170 political prisoners, most of whom are on hunger strike. Conversation by megaphone was carried on with the prisoners, who broke the windows from inside and informed their friends of the progress of the strike going on within. Irish songs were sung outside, Roman Catholic priests taking a leading part in the organization of the demonstration.

## DANISH ELECTION RESULTS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Tuesday).—The final results of the general election in Denmark are as follows: Liberals, 48; Socialists, 42; Conservatives, 28; Radicals, 17, and Trades Party, 4. The Conservatives have gained 7 seats, while the Liberals and Socialists show an increase of 4 seats each, and the Trades Party has added 3 more to its former total. The Radicals, on the other hand, have lost 15 seats, the Free Social Democrats, 1, the Independent Right, 1, and the Independent Radicals, 1.

It will therefore be seen that the Liberals have made some progress under the leadership of Mr. Christensen, while the Radical Party, which is that of the former government, has been weakened correspondingly.

## GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S RETURN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Tuesday).—The Duke and Duchess of Devonshire are returning to Canada by the S. S. Empress of France on May 1, and will be accompanied by Lady Maud Macintosh, Lady Ann Cavendish and Lady Blanche Beresford.

## MOTIONS HEARD IN KRAUTHOFF CASE

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The hearing on the petition of Edwin A. Krauthoff for an injunction restraining the Directors of The Mother Church from interfering with a meeting of the members of The Mother Church called by him for May 3 for the purpose of "harmonious individual unity," opened yesterday afternoon in the Supreme Judicial Court before Judge Pierce.

A petition in behalf of Irving C. Tomlinson and others, members of The Mother Church, seeking to intervene, was denied. Judge Pierce will hear evidence on the question whether the injunction shall be continued, today.

Before this hearing opened Mr. Krauthoff presented a motion for a general restraining order in the case of Krauthoff vs. Allen. Judge Pierce continued indefinitely the hearing on this motion.

## LABOR DELEGATES LEAVE FOR RUSSIA

British Representatives Leave London to Inquire Into the Economic and Social Conditions Under Soviet Government

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Tuesday).—A joint delegation of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress and the Labor Party left London today on a visit to Russia to inquire into economic and social conditions prevailing under the Soviet Government. The deputation, as finally selected, consists of Margaret Bondfield, H. Skinner, and A. A. Purcell, representing the Trade Union Congress; Ben Turner, Mrs. Philip Snowden, and Robert Williams, representing the Labor Party, with Clifford Allen and R. C. Wahlhead representing the Independent Labor Party. Margaret Bondfield will join the party at Stockholm.

In official circles, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor leaves no doubt is felt in regard to the ultimate success of an inquiry into Russian conditions, conducted by observers unfamiliar with the Russian language. In the case of the present mission, L. Haden Guest and Charles Roden Buxton will act as interpreters. It is thought that the mission would have been much strengthened by the inclusion of other Labor men of ability, such as Philip Snowden and Sidney Webb.

Mrs. Snowden has expressed her determination to obtain independent investigation and hoped they would reach not only Moscow and Petrograd, but more outlying places.

## ATTACK ON FRENCH

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Tuesday).—A French garrison of one infantry battalion and a cavalry squadron, occupying Urfa, a post between the Euphrates and the Tigris, was surrounded by bands of Mustapha Kemal Pasha's troops, and the French troops were obliged to leave Urfa, after concluding an armistice, but were attacked during their withdrawal by superior forces, suffering considerable losses. Reinforcements have been sent.

## BEDOUIN RAIDS REPORTED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Tuesday).—What appears to be a purely local incident, arising from a development of the recent Bedouin raids, has resulted in 2000 Bedouins attacking Semakh, south of Lake Tiberias. A few casualties resulted and a small British force there withdrew.

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## OPPORTUNITY FOR MEXICANS URGED

John Lind, Former Special Representative of President Wilson, Discusses Economic and Social Conditions in Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—John Lind, who went to Mexico in the summer of 1913 as the special representative of President Wilson, and remained there until the spring of 1914, appeared before the Senate subcommittee, investigating Mexican conditions yesterday, or rather before Francis J. Keafull, counsel for the committee, who was its only representative present.

Mexico's troubles, Mr. Lind asserted, are chiefly social and economic. If given a fair opportunity to develop, he believed that with a fair opportunity to develop along peacefully progressive lines, the Mexican is capable of a high degree of civilization. While the Mexicans of the south have great native ability, Mr. Lind said that the northern Mexicans were more progressive.

The witness having spoken of Luis Cabrera as a type of Mexican citizen, Mr. Keafull asked whether he wanted Americans in Mexico.

"Not as interventionists or as conquerors, but as business men, yes," said Mr. Lind, who explained his feeling that Americans in Mexico should conform to the law and help bear the burdens. He admitted that he had discussed the oil situation on several occasions with Mr. Cabrera, and that he had never heard him express sentiments that were not cordial to foreigners, but that he had insisted that they should not seek to avoid their obligations.

## Many Complaints Lodged

The witness said that when anyone goes into a foreign country for the sake of trade or other purposes he should obey the laws, and not call upon the government of his former allegiance frivolously for the purpose of annoying or protesting against action that does not do violence to accepted ideas of right and wrong.

"Have Americans made frivolous complaints?" asked Mr. Keafull.

"I have heard that individual Americans caused embarrassment and annoyance to this government by objecting to taxes and laws which the Mexican Government sought to enforce," Mr. Lind explained that the Mexicans wanted to get some return for the oil which foreigners were taking from their land, just as in his state of Minnesota, where the steel corporation owns so much of the land from which iron ore is taken, the people are always agitating for higher taxes to compensate them for the loss of the ore. "It is human nature," he added, "it is also human that the Americans should seek to evade taxes."

In answer to questions by Mr. Keafull, he said that Americans in Mexico had come to him to ask for help in escaping additional taxation. Whether the taxes were excessive he did not know, he did not believe they were confiscatory.

"Where did you get your information that the Mexican railroads are now efficient?" counsel for the committee asked.

"They are not efficient, as compared with ours, but the wonder is they are operated at all, with the destruction of property that has taken place and the fact that practically no rolling stock or locomotives have been imported for 10 years," replied Mr. Lind.

Status of the Peons  
"After I became satisfied that I should have to remain for some time in Mexico, my solicitude was to arrive at a clear judgment of the Mex-

ican peons, whether the hope that under proper environment they would become efficient human beings was justified."

By talking with missionaries who devoted themselves largely to educational work, he learned that the development of Mexicans did not seem to stop at a certain period, but that they made progress as long as they were in school.

"Potentially they have a great future if they have the opportunity to make the most of it," he asserted.

## State Church Influences

Mr. Keafull pressed the witness to admit that he had said that conditions in Mexico were due to the Roman Catholic Church. He denied that he had made such a statement, but said that he might have said, and was willing to say it again, that the Roman Catholic Church, with its great influence over the masses, had not done what it might have done for popular education. He refused to be drawn into controversial matters regarding the Roman Catholic Church, but added that he had felt that a state church in politics was a misfortune to any country.

Mr. Lind, describing his relations with the diplomatic circle in Mexico, said that Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, then British Minister there, first advised him about Huerta. Later the German Minister, Von Hintz, took the same view as Mr. Lind did, the witness said.

"But most of the Americans in Mexico City thought Huerta ought to be recognized," he continued. "Those who had oil interests or had the misfortune to buy tropical plantations, wanted intervention; they wanted Uncle Sam, as they put it, to come down and clean up the country to protect their investments. Mining interests did not urge intervention. I saw American plantations where the peons were herded by guards armed with revolvers, sawed-off shotguns and black snake whips. They were slaves, to all intents and purposes. I came to the conclusion that it was impossible for Americans to operate tropical estates without these conditions, and that it was a very great misfortune that they ever became involved in them."

## Reports Discounted

Mr. Lind said that reports of anti-Carranza successes are "greatly exaggerated," and that he did not believe the revolution had made any such headway as newspaper reports have indicated.

When asked whether he thought intervention would be necessary if President Carranza were overthrown, he replied: "No. I believe that the reports of the present revolution in northern Mexico are very much exaggerated. But whatever happens, I should look upon intervention as most unfortunate for the Mexican people."

Mr. Lind characterized Francisco Villa as "an intelligent savage," and referred to President Carranza as "able, and, I think, patriotic, but strong-minded, opinionated and pig-headed." He said the Huerta government had failed to protect United States citizens and property, and that the Huerta attitude was one of force and repression. He thought when he was in Mexico that the Carranza revolution would be the first step toward making Mexico a self-governing nation. There was an economic and social necessity for the revolution against Huerta, he said.

## Refugees Provided For

The State Department announced yesterday that the steamship Senator had offered passage on Friday last to any United States citizens who wished to leave Mazatlan, Mexico, where federal and Sonora troops are likely to engage in battle soon, and that the steamship was able to take all those who wished to leave, in addition to passengers already booked, without exceeding licensed passenger capacity. The total passenger list on leaving Mazatlan was 86. The Senator is expected to reach San Pedro, California, today, and San Francisco, California, on May 1.

Further reports of defections from the federal army and of interrupted railway communications reached Washington yesterday, the most interesting referring to a resumption of fighting at Rancho, near Tampico. Salvador Alvarado, who came here recently as a representative of the revolutionists, is leaving the city, it was said at his headquarters last evening.

## ANGLO-DUTCH SOCIETY IS FORMED IN HOLLAND

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
THE HAGUE, Holland (Tuesday).—An Anglo-Dutch Society has been formed here for promoting friendly relations between the two countries. The event was celebrated by a dinner on Saturday last, where promoters of the scheme met, and among those present were Sir Ronald Graham, British Minister, Mr. Laming, British trade representative, and Mr. van Vollenhave, chairman of the society.

## KEMALIST BANDS ACTIVE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
ROME, Italy (Tuesday).—The Kemalists have succeeded in cutting the Baghdad railroad between Mersina and Adana, which has since been repaired. They have also cut the railway north and south of the Cilician Gate, where some fighting took place when some Italian workmen were captured and others killed. Aintab has been recaptured by French troops.

## MR. LLOYD GEORGE TERMS CONFERENCE COMPLETE SUCCESS

British Premier Says Allies Are in Full Accord on Turkish Treaty, Attitude to Germany and on Russian Trade

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Correspondent in San Remo

SAN REMO, Italy (Tuesday).—When the conference had ended and all questions on the agenda disposed of, Mr. Lloyd George, the British Premier kindly consented to make a statement to The Christian Science Monitor. "The conference of San Remo," he said, "has been the most successful we have ever had. At one moment the prospects of agreement did not seem too bright, but good will was brought to bear, and we have every reason to feel satisfied. What I wish to insist upon is the need of friendship among the allied peoples. We all know the need of friendships, but we don't always do enough to develop them and to avoid whatever may cool them."

"The French, the Italians and the British are all better friends. A stride has been made toward real peace. We have fixed the terms of the Turkish treaty. There is every prospect of Italy settling the Adriatic question directly with the Jug-Slavs. Means have been considered for trading with Russia. We have laid down a common principle of action in respect of Germany. We have reached real accord on every subject, and, more important than the record of what is actually accomplished, is the fact that so much cordiality prevails. Everybody is pleased. There is no misunderstanding. If it had done nothing more than bring about this good state of spirits and improve the relationships, the San Remo conference would have been excellent. But it has achieved also positive, material results."

Asked if he had anything to say about the proposal to meet Germany at Spa on May 25, he said it was true that they had resolved on this course. "There are many matters military, economic and financial, which might be discussed, and Germany may, if she chooses, offer explanations. We insist on an honest attempt to fulfill faithfully the provisions of the Treaty; but we are not unreasonable. I hope that the Spa meeting will be as fruitful as the San Remo meeting."

"Another point; I am very glad that the American Ambassador, Mr. Underwood Johnson, has at least been present at our meetings. We should have preferred him to take a more active part, but his presence indicates the possibility of closer cooperation with America. What the world wants most of all is the spirit of cooperation. As I say, in this in all other respects, San Remo has been extremely helpful, and we shall have happy memories of its blue bay and sky," with a gesture he indicated the dancing, sparkling sea, the green mountains, the gardens with their riot of roses and tall tropical palms—"and of friendships formed and renewed at Villa Devachan."

## Allied Declaration

Serious Infractions of Treaty Cited—Germans Invited to Conference

SAN REMO, Italy (Monday).—(By the Associated Press).—The text of the common declaration adopted by the Allies at the close of the work of the San Remo conference says: "The allied powers have taken cognizance of the letter of Dr. Goepfert, head of the German delegation in Paris, of April 20, transmitting a request from the German Minister of War asking that the German Government be authorized to retain an army of 200,000, instead of 100,000 men, as provided for in the Versailles Treaty, and affirming that this is a necessity in order to maintain order."

"The Allies must declare immediately that a proposition of this nature cannot even be examined as long as Germany is failing to meet the most important obligations imposed by the Peace Treaty and does not proceed with disarmament, on which depends the peace of the world. Germany has not fulfilled its engagements, neither concerning the destruction of war material nor the decrease of its effective, nor for the supplying of coal, nor for reparations or the costs of the armies of occupation. It has given neither satisfaction nor made excuses for criminal attacks which several times members of the allied missions in Germany have been the victims of."

## Treaty Infractions Mentioned

"It has taken no steps to determine, as was provided for in the protocol of the Treaty, its obligations concerning reparations in order to make propositions with the view of fixing the total amount which it must pay, despite the urgent character that a settlement of this sort presents in the interests of all the parties concerned. It seems to have not even considered how it can meet its obligations when they become due."

"The Allies realize the difficulties met by the German Government and do not seek to impose too narrow an interpretation of the Treaty, but they are unanimous in declaring that they cannot tolerate a continuation of these infractions of the Treaty of Versailles, that the Treaty must be executed and remain as the basis of relations be-



between Germany and the Allies, and that they are resolved to take all measures, even, if necessary, the occupation of an additional part of German territory in order to insure execution of the Treaty. They affirm however that they have no intention of annexing any part of the German territory.

#### Proposed Conference with Germans

"At the same time the Allies deem that questions arising from violations of the Peace Treaty, as well as from the measures necessary to insure its execution, would be more easily solved by exchanges of views between the chiefs of the governments than by note. Thus they decide to invite the chiefs of the German Government to a direct conference with the chiefs of the allied governments and request that at the proposed meeting the German Government present to them explanations and precise propositions upon all the subjects mentioned in the foregoing.

"If a satisfactory settlement is arrived at on these points the allied governments will be willing to discuss with the German representatives any questions which affect the internal order and economic well-being of Germany. But Germany must understand that the unity of the Allies for execution of the Treaty is as solid as it was for war and that the only method of taking her place in the world is loyally to execute the engagements to which she has subscribed."

#### German Financial Statement

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin BERLIN, Germany (Monday)—It is understood that the German Government has drawn up a memorandum dealing with Germany's financial situation for presentation to the allied council through the German diplomatic representative in Paris early in May. The gravity of that financial situation was clearly revealed this afternoon in a speech delivered by the German Finance Minister, Dr. Wirth, before the National Assembly. Dr. Wirth startled the crowded house by stating bluntly that the danger of Germany's financial collapse had lately become appreciably greater. If financial disaster were to be averted, continued the Minister, great sacrifices would have to be made by all classes. Profiteers would have to be severely dealt with and enormous taxation imposed. There could be no hope of Germany's financial restoration until the entire state of the amount of the indemnities it wanted. If the sum proposed, added the Minister, was greater than her paying capacity, Germany would suffer economic ruin and the entire would obviously fail to get anything. Tonight's editorialists insist on the country's grave financial situation and endorse the Minister's appeal to the entire to remove uncertainty by disclosing the nature of the indemnity expected.

#### Supreme Council Issues Statement

SAN REMO, Italy, (Monday)—(By The Associated Press)—The following official communication was issued after the evening session.

"The Supreme Council met at the Villa Devanah at 5 o'clock in the evening. There were present Francis Nitti, Victor Scialoja, Alexander Millerand, David Lloyd George, Earl Curzon, General Berthelot, Baron Matsui, Paul Hymans and Mr. Jaspard. The last clause to be inserted in the Treaty of Peace with Turkey were discussed and approved. In addition, the draft note to President Wilson on the subject of Armenia, prepared by the British delegation, was adopted.

"The council next examined the question of the application of the Treaty of Versailles and decided to send a note to the German Chancellor inviting representatives of the German Government to meet the members of the Supreme Council at Spa on May 25, so that the Allies may inform themselves in the most accurate possible manner of the situation in Germany as regards the application of the Treaty.

"The council finally, with the military, naval, and aerial experts, drew up the terms of the answer to be given to Germany with regard to the excess German troops in the neutral zone and their progressive reduction in accordance with the clauses of the protocol of August 8, 1919. After dealing with the question of the destruction of German naval materiel and that of the proceedings against the German war criminals, the Supreme Council closed the conference at San Remo."

#### Note to France Pending

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin BERLIN, Germany (Monday)—The representative of The Christian Science Monitor understands that the German Government is preparing a note to be presented to the French Government, in which the latter will be requested to withdraw the French troops from Frankfurt and the other Rhine towns recently occupied. In this note the French Government will be formally notified that all the German troops recently sent to suppress the Communist movement there have been withdrawn from the Ruhr district and the pretext for the French occupation no longer exists.

#### British Premier's Plans

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office WESTMINSTER, England (Tuesday)—It is expected that Mr. Lloyd George will return to London on Wednesday night from San Remo. He will probably come straight through and not break his journey to go to Paris.

#### Pending Revolt Alleged

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin BERLIN, Germany (Monday)—Sensational reports regarding the imminence of another counter-revolutionary movement figure in tonight's news-

papers. Reactionary troops are reported to be massing in Pomerania and 10,000 Baltic troops, who are stationed at Munster in Hanover, are represented as being anxious to march on Berlin.

The Radical Socialist newspaper "Freiheit" states that the reactionaries in Pomerania, Hanover and Bavaria are making preparations for common action at an early date against the Republic. The government admits the situation has disquieting features, but regards the fears expressed in the German press as exaggerated.

#### Report on Rhine Armies

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office WESTMINSTER, England (Tuesday)—Winston Churchill, the War Minister announced in the House of Commons today that the total number of British troops on the Rhine was 14,000; French 95,000, the United States 16,000, and Belgium, approximately 20,000. Owing to shortage in technical personnel in the medical and administrative services of the army of occupation, 2949 Germans were being employed as a temporary measure.

#### Note on Former Kaiser

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office THE HAGUE, Holland (Tuesday)—An Orange Book was issued on Monday at The Hague, containing the text of the last letter sent by the Allies to Holland regarding the former Kaiser. The letter was signed by Mr. Lloyd George and dated March 24. In the contents, the Allied Powers note that the Dutch Government is issuing a decree fixing the place of the former Kaiser's internment and undertaking the responsibility of guarding him, which assurance the Allies take as an indication that the Dutch Government is sincere in its intention to mitigate the dangers which might arise from the presence of the former Emperor in Holland, though no measures taken could entirely relieve the Dutch Government of responsibility, should any disastrous consequences arise from the Kaiser's internment in that country. No answer was returned to the Allies' later note, as Holland already had made her viewpoint clear in the note of March 2.

#### Italian Press Comment

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office ROME, Italy (Tuesday)—The Italian press generally displays satisfaction at the adjournment of the Adriatic problem. The "Corriere d'Italia" says Francis Nitti, the Premier, has obtained the surrender of Anthony Trumbitch, the Jugo-Slav Foreign Minister.

The Nationalist papers hope that postponement of the solution will result in the application of the Treaty of London, while other papers expect Mr. Nitti will propose a new form of autonomy in Dalmatia.

### EARLY MEETING OF LEAGUE IS URGED

League of Nations Executive Committee Criticizes Plan to Delay Meeting Till Autumn

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The Executive Committee of the League of Nations Union views with considerable regret the announcement that the assembly of the League of Nations will not meet until autumn, and has adopted the following resolution:

"That, in the opinion of this committee, it is of great importance to the interest of the League of Nations that the assembly should meet as soon as possible."

In discussing the matter in authoritative quarters on Tuesday the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was told that continuance of the meetings of the Supreme Council of the Allies was holding back the functioning of the League of Nations, and, whereas no doubt the conference of the Allied Premiers made transaction of business much easier, yet it was a resort to old-time diplomacy, which was supposed to be abolished.

These conferences are held in strict secrecy and only that which the premiers care to give out is given to the public. The only remaining excuse for not calling the League together is the unsigned peace treaties of Austria and Turkey; but obviously the meeting of representatives of some 37 nations, who have adhered to the League, would give expression to the world's desires more effectively than a meeting of three allied premiers. Speaking on behalf of an appeal for £1,000,000 for the special central fund of the League of Nations Union on Monday, J. R. Clynes, the Labor leader, said that, while the League was a great aspiration, there were many unbelievees, and it had met a great deal of indifference and lack of enthusiasm; but, despite that, he did not believe that any man really desired war, which the League is first of all designed to avoid.

### ENDING IN BRAZIL OF IMPERIALISM

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil—From the tower of the Rio Cathedral sounded the knell of Brazilian monarchism yesterday, when services were held in memory of Prince Louis of Orleans, pretender to the throne of the Brazilian Empire. His passing, it is declared, marked the end, so far as noted leadership is concerned, of the long-standing movement to return the nation to imperialism. Brazilian monarchism maintained a strong political party for many years after the downfall of the empire in 1889, but the party's influence gradually dwindled until it was virtually blotted out by anti-imperialist sentiment.

### ALABAMA SENATOR MINORITY LEADER

Oscar W. Underwood Succeeds Gilbert W. Hitchcock—Republicans May Now Try to Pass Treaty With Reservations

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

At a caucus of Democratic Senators held yesterday, Oscar W. Underwood, senior Senator from Alabama, was unanimously elected minority leader of the Senate. The election of the Alabama Senator to lead the Democratic forces in the chamber followed the withdrawal of Gilbert W. Hitchcock of Nebraska, who has led the fight for the adoption of the Treaty of Peace and the League of Nations since the issue was projected into the United States Senate. Mr. Underwood has served 20 years in the House, and 5 years in the Senate.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph by Harris & Ewing, Washington.

Oscar W. Underwood

Immediately following the naming of a permanent Democratic leader, an effort looking to the revival of the Treaty of Versailles was started by Republican friends of the Treaty, who apparently believe that with Senator Underwood leading the Administration forces there will be more disposition to compromise the reservation issue. The effort of the mild reservation senators, however, is still in embryonic form, and there is considerable doubt if the Treaty will be revived until it has been fought out at the national conventions.

Rumors that the President, or his close associates, had indicated that the Treaty would be sent back to the Senate at an early date, could not be substantiated yesterday. Neither Senator Underwood nor Senator Hitchcock has received any definite information to this effect, though Mr. Hitchcock has believed that the President might possibly resubmit the Treaty after vetoing the peace resolution, now under consideration in Congress.

#### New Treaty to Be Urged

Beside the move of the mild reservation senators, another important development yesterday was the decision of the Foreign Relations Committee to embody in the peace resolution a request to President Wilson urging him to take steps to negotiate a new Treaty for a separate peace with Germany. The resolution was framed by Philander C. Knox (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania and will be submitted to the Foreign Relations Committee at its session today.

In addition to requesting the President to open negotiations for a new and separate treaty, the measure proposed by Senator Knox would repeal the declaration of war with Germany and Austria, repeal emergency legislation, and protect American claims pending the promulgation of a regular treaty.

"Mild reservation" Republicans, on the initiative of Charles McNary of Oregon and Porter J. McCumber of North Dakota, made plans to confer with Senator Underwood today on a possible campaign for a revival of the Versailles Treaty. The leaders in the move will hold a conference of the group of Republicans friendly to the immediate ratification of the Treaty prior to conferring with the new Democratic leader.

Senator McNary said that the mild reservationists, at their meeting would decide whether they should ask Senator Underwood to work among the Democratic senators, while they worked on the Republican side of the House, in an effort to secure the 64 senators whose votes are required to ratify the Treaty to a definite set of reservations. If the votes can be secured, the plan is to notify President Wilson that the Treaty can be ratified with the reservations agreed upon and

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ask the President to resubmit the Treaty to the Senate for ratification on that basis.

#### New Terms Proposed

Senator McNary said that he does not favor the peace resolution. The new Knox resolution, which will be introduced as a substitute for the Porter resolution, passed by the House of Representatives, contains the following reservations:

1. It repeals the declaration of war against Germany and adopts the language of the House resolution restoring the status quo ante bellum.  
2. It requests the President to open negotiations with Germany to restore friendly relations and commercial intercourse.  
3. It protects the claims of American nationals against Germany by tying up the money and property seized during the war by the Alien Property Custodian or other agents of the Government until all claims of American nationals have been satisfied.

### NAVY FINDS OIL BIDS STILL HIGH

Offers Range From \$2 to \$3.75 a Barrel for Fuel Oil Delivered in United States, as Against 83 Cents Paid Last Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Bids on oil obtained by the Navy Department, as a result of the reopening of proposals, ranged from about \$2 to \$3.75 a barrel for fuel oil of certain grades, delivered in the United States. The Mexican Panuco Oil Company offered delivery at Tampico, Mexico, of 5000 barrels daily during July and August and 10,000 barrels daily thereafter of Panuco crude oil, with about 4 per cent sulphur content, at 62 cents a barrel. No terminal facilities were offered by the company.

The purchases of fuel oil last year were made by the navy at about 85 cents a barrel. Bids opened in March of this year did not prove acceptable, and when they were reopened bids were invited on 5,000,000 barrels for one year or two, 500,000 for six months.

All bidders except the Mexican Panuco Company submitted their bids with a proviso that government transportation for crude oil would be furnished at Shipping Board rates from Mexican gulf ports to their refineries. The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey offered 808,500 barrels at \$2.07, delivered at New York or Baltimore, Maryland, refinery docks. Texas Company offered 900,000 barrels at \$3.06 to \$3.75, depending on the port of delivery. Gulf Refining offered 1,000,000 barrels delivered at Port Arthur at \$2.10, the grade specified being Mexican residuum. Cochrane, Harper & Co. offered 3,000,000 barrels at \$3.25 if payments began on July 1, or at \$3.75 with that provision excluded. Delivery would be at Fall River, Massachusetts.

Seven bids were received for gasoline, these covering all requirements, with a few minor exceptions.

### JULIUS KAHN URGES HIS AVIATION BILL

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—"The United States being a self-contained country, in so far as all materials and men are concerned, is in a better position to develop an air service force than is any other country in the world, and the experience of the personnel contained in our air service in the European war has been sufficient to place them on an equality with the personnel of other air services," said Julius Kahn (R.), Representative from California, in the House yesterday, urging support for his bill to create a bureau of aviation.

"The bill I have introduced," said he, "leaves the army and navy in absolute control of their branches of the air service; it places under officers and under a bureau specifically trained in air matters, direction of this important element of national defense; it calls for no increase of money or personnel; it provides for the fostering of aeronautic industry, development of air routes throughout the country and the development of all air auxiliaries for the essential use of air service."

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### ALIENS SAID TO BE TOO EASILY LET OFF

Hearing on Case of Louis F. Post, Federal Official, Who Is Charged With Having Violated the Law in Their Behalf

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Hearings on the charges that Louis F. Post, Assistant Secretary of Labor, had violated the law "in behalf of aliens who have contempt for this government and who are trying to overthrow it," were begun before the House Rules Committee yesterday. The first witness was Albert Johnson (R.), Representative from Washington, chairman of the House Immigration Committee.

Mr. Johnson presented a report of an investigation committee which reviewed a large number of deportation proceedings in which Mr. Post was said to have canceled many deportations recommended by immigration inspectors and the Immigration Bureau, Mr. Post, for a time, followed William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, in holding that membership in the Communist Party was ground for deportation, but later changed his mind. Mr. Johnson asserted. He cited among other cases that of the Coyleys, whom Judge Anderson, at Boston, on Monday, is alleged to have warned to keep quiet for some time, as this country was "seeing red" on the alien question.

#### Laws Unenforced

"The country is not 'seeing red,' without a reason," said Mr. Johnson. "It is indignant over seeing its laws unenforced and defeated, and the country overrun by individuals seeking the overthrow of their government by force and violence. Personally I do not believe that either President Wilson or Secretary Wilson knows of this 'boring from within' in the Department of Labor, but all loyal Americans want these people deported as provided by law, and resent the defeat of these laws."

"Does not the Secretary of Labor review these decisions of Mr. Post?" asked W. A. Rodenberg (R.), Representative from Illinois.

"The Assistant Secretary is supreme in immigration and deportation matters," said Isaac Siegel (R.), Representative from New York.

"The Secretary of Labor could have reviewed these cases or reversed them as he pleased," explained Mr. Johnson.

#### Arrested Aliens Released

"There is no political or partisan consideration involved in this resolution," said Mr. Hoch, "but here is the situation: many hundreds of aliens, taken for deportation under the law against alien anarchists, have been turned loose. Among them are not only aliens taken in the so-called raids, but scores of others taken under individual arrests all over the country because of their known activities. My information is based almost solely on the findings of investigators for the Committee on Immigration. There is no doubt in my mind that the public interests demand the inquiry. There should be a showdown in the situation which has become intolerable."

Mr. Hoch mentioned the cases of Gabriel Bush Koff of Philadelphia, Enrique Magon of Los Angeles, and Paul Bosco, as three examples of cases in which Mr. Post canceled deportation warrants which were recommended by the Bureau of Immigration. "These aliens admitted that they advocated overthrow of the government by force and violence."

He further declared that L. C. A. K.

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Martens, the so-called Soviet ambassador to the United States, was allowed to enter the United States by the Labor Department and released upon his recognition.

"There is no doubt that there exists a widespread and carefully planned effort to Russinize this country and to overthrow this government by force and violence," Mr. Hoch continued. "The movement is not only against orderly government, but it is against the institutions of marriage, the church, religion, and all the establishments of civilization."

"The attitude of a responsible official toward the law against alien anarchists is therefore of vital concern. There is no room in this country for aliens who come, not to become responsible citizens, but to poison the public thought against our institutions and to preach violence against our government and officials. They are getting off easy by only being sent home."

Detroit Parole Committee at Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—Fred M. Butzel, Gustavus Pope, Allan Campbell and F. F. Ingram, the Detroit citizens appointed by Louis F. Post, Assistant Secretary of Labor, to act as a parole committee for radicals held for deportation at Fort Wayne, have begun the task of endeavoring to Americanize the aliens who have been classed as dangerous.

In offering their services, the Detroiters said they were doing so not because of any communistic or radical leanings, but to show foreigners in Detroit that Americans are ready and willing to assist them in times of trouble.

The local parole board will hear individual cases at once of the 82 prisoners awaiting deportation and will grant temporary freedom as thought advisable. The men will be released on their promise to keep in touch with the parole board and to surrender themselves when requested. The board will be responsible for all released.

#### COST OF PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—In the House of Commons recently an additional \$2,000,000 was voted for the new Parliament Buildings. In explaining the vote, Dr. Reid, Acting Minister of Public Works, said that up to the end of March \$7,037,921.74 had been expended on the Parliament Buildings. He anticipated that some \$2,000,000 more would complete the buildings, a total, roughly, of \$10,000,000.

The minister added, that the original estimate had placed the total for the new buildings on the hill in the neighborhood of \$5,000,000; however, the war and the consequent rise in the price of labor and supplies had greatly upset the original estimate. Considerable criticism was voiced on the Opposition side of the House, extravagance generally being charged. Dr. Reid in reply to one of the members said that the total estimate of \$10,000,000 included the furniture required in the buildings. The item eventually passed.

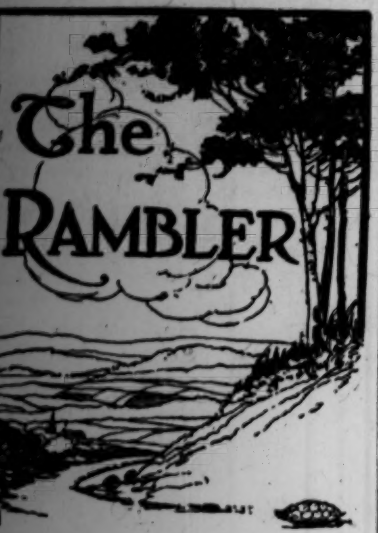
#### TEACHERS' PAY ADVANCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

MEMPHIS, Tennessee—After a year of futile appeals for increased salaries, Memphis public school teachers decided on a week's intensive publicity campaign in preference to a union and a possible strike. The city was thoroughly aroused during the week, and the fight was won when the board of education approved the teachers' scale. It provides a minimum of \$1000 and a maximum of \$2000 per annum for grammar school teachers, and a minimum of \$1200 and a maximum of \$2200 for high school teachers.

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## On Keeping Books to Read

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

When I first met Wuzle he was living in a flat on the top floor of a Georgian house in Bloomsbury. I remember that during the weeks of our first intimacy nothing surprised me more than the absence of books in his bachelor's quarters. I never met a man that was better read, nor one who possessed so scanty a library; and I well remember the explanation which he gave me of his habit, though now when I look back I am very ready to believe that he constructed his philosophy out of necessity.

In his rooms at Pump Court there are some very excellent shelves along two sides of the study, and their contents seem an indissoluble part of his life, so that he must have changed his philosophy since those earlier days. Sitting one evening before the Bloomsbury fire burning beneath an Adam mantelpiece and flickering upon an Adam ceiling, I said, "Tell me why you have no books here!"

Wuzle continued to warm his slender fingers, and after a moment's silence, "It is my belief," said he, "that the possession of books can never be satisfactory unless they are kept merely for show, and not to be read. It is best to keep one's books at the Times Book Club and at the British Museum; to keep duplicates elsewhere is superfluous. Besides I find it necessary to concentrate upon the possession of books which are not books, and therefore not to be procured at the usual sources. However many books I might possess, I feel sure that days would come when I would look in vain for any book to read and not feel enough attraction to a single volume to make it worth while to take it from its shelf. I am sure Doctor Mudie even, or the owner of the British Museum Library, has days like that."

"Now I am prepared for just such a moment as that, with my books that are not books. You will see, if you turn round, a packing case; it was once used for cube-sugar, but it now contains the nucleus of a library on which I can always rely for entertainment."

"Thus," he continued, taking out a catalogue, "I find here that for the sum of 15s. I can buy Mr. S. Morewood's 'Philosophical and Statistical History of the Inventions and Customs of Ancient and Modern Nations in the Manufacture and Use of Rosewater, etc.' Far better than possessing such a work is it to have its title among so much else that is interesting. I can for example spend a happy half-hour imagining to myself what a 'philosophical history' of such a subject can really be; I can easily imagine the statistical part, but the philosophical offers scope for daring conjectures. Or again for £2 10s. I can have a 'Collection of bills of hotels and tavern keepers, and tradesmen of various kinds; in all about 350 items dated 1817-50'; now who will buy them and why will he buy them? I am launched into contemplation of a curious by-path of human nature; some one else will buy them, but I shall have the pleasure of imagining his motive: will he be a butler or a hotel manager; a prohibitionist, or a young man like the one in 'The Private Secretary' intent on passing off to his Uncle Carmichael as an extravagant young fellow."

"Far more attractive is a Broad-sheet printed upon ice on the Thames opposite Old Swan Stairs in 1716: the bookseller tells me that an earlier owner has written in the margin January 11, 1739-40 'I was upon the Thames at Whitehall where I might have had my name printed at 10 Boobies and there was about 10 Boobies at that time there, and people walked from thence to the Temple, or might go to ye Bridge, but it was very rough and troublesome.'"

"But apart from the strange books, the possession of which would be as great a burden to me as the possession of their title is a joy, I find in these catalogues other attractions. Here for instance is the catalogue of a bookseller who fancies himself as a litterateur, and indeed he has a rich vocabulary; he tells me in his zeal to trap me into purchasing a volume of Conrad that 'the chunks of glamour' of the great, Anglo-Pole sailor were never richer than in his book'; Theodore Dreiser, he says, is the Balzac of American novelists; here is a book of which he assures me that this tender book of pity is much sought after, not only on account of its bibliographical scarcity, but also because of its touch of humanity, which must be welcome reading for its poor author. Finally, after a Cuala Press book has been unfortunate enough as to get itself called 'an excellently gotten up plaquette', Picasso's etching of Herodias is condemned in the following terms: 'A world dancing scene in which an extraordinary Herodias twospeaks with a male to the music of a bizarre orchestra before an euppetic Pharaoh.' Poor Pharaoh, poor Herod, poor Picasso, poor bookseller!"

Wuzle turned over his pile of catalogues meditatively until he came across one of aristocratic get-up, filled with a bait to catch plutocrats. "Have you ever written a book for children?" he asked. "Because I should like as

exact an interpretation as possible of the feelings of Randolph Caldecott on finding that his editions of 'The House that Jack Built,' 'John Gilpin,' 'The Babes in the Wood,' and 'A Song of Siropence' have found their way into a book catalogue between a first edition of Byron and a rare translation of Calderon. Or perhaps you can tell me how the great author of 'Alice in Wonderland' and 'Through the Looking Glass' would feel were he told that first editions of these works are now being offered for the handsome sum of thirty-nine pounds? I think his surprise would equal that of the world when the mathematical professor was discovered as author of the most charming child's book in existence.

"No, it is the catalogues that are worth collecting and not the books they describe," Wuzle concluded, as he tidied away the packing case into its corner: "I have long ago learnt that the majority of books fall off in interest at the conclusion of the title page; and besides, as I have already remarked, it is unlikely that one's own books will prove to be anything but duplicates of those to be got with less expense and less trouble at the British Museum."

## THE TWO-STROKE MOTOR

BY "TWIN"

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—In a previous article headed "Progress of the Motor," which appeared in The Christian Science Monitor of December 2, 1919, the two-stroke system of power unit for motor cycles and automobiles was referred to. Engines of this type have existed for some time, but owing to their very limited employment—except for boat purposes—they have not received the attention they deserve at the hands of the motoring public.

The writer has for many years advocated the two-stroke system, especially with regard to its application to motor cycle and small car engines. At the present time British lightweight motor cycles are being fitted with power units of this sort almost without exception, and there is little doubt that this practice, now that it has been approved as standard by a large number of makers, is not likely to be discarded. Designers are always slow to take up this method of engine construction, but once adopted they seldom forsake it.

## Influencing Factors

A beginning is being made in England in connection with small car engines also, but at present the movement is in its infancy. When, however, the facts of the case are looked at broadly, and in a clear light, it is reasonable to suppose that it is but a question of time before the two-stroke engine supersedes the more complicated four-stroke model; at any rate so far as the lighter classes of motor cars are concerned. In the earlier days of motoring, the four-stroke engine got the start in the race; owing, odd enough, to the fact that the working difficulties were more easily overcome than those of the simpler engine.

Attention was thus focused on the more popular model, with the result that the two-stroke was only just kept alive. Its advocates, however, refused to give up faith in it, and today their belief is being justified. Surprising as it may sound, it is a fact that the buying public influence motor design in general to a very great extent, and this is especially the case in Great Britain and on the Continent. In the former part of the world a good deal of conservatism exists, and this, alas! prevails with regard to motors. Originally there is, but it is, more often than not, latent by reason of lack of encouragement on the part of the public, and timidity on the part of the manufacturer.

## The Public Demand

The man or woman who does not know much about automobile mechanics or mechanism will seldom buy any production with the general working system of which they are not familiar. The Britisher does not understand quantity production, and unfortunately will only be forced to it—very possibly too late in the day—by sheer necessity. Nevertheless, for excellence of design and finish—where excellence can exist more or less irrespective of price—he not only holds his own, but receives that sincerest form of flattery—imitation. The more widely the advantages of the two-stroke are known by the general buying public, the more likely is the system to succeed.

The demand for small light cars at a reasonable price is enormous, and grows daily, and the writer is of opinion that in spite of the increased cost of labor and material, and the many other difficulties which motor car manufacturers have had to face during the past year, more could be done to meet this demand if designers would keep the essential quality of simplicity before them. The modern small car type of four-cylinder engine is reliable, flexible, and moderately quiet, but the design falls distinctly short of the ideal, for there are far too many working parts to enable it to be produced and run really economically.

## The Ideal Engine

The owner-driver wants an engine which, owing to its simplicity in construction, can be bought cheaply, run cheaply; and equally important either on account of lack of technical knowledge, or want of leisure, he also requires one which will demand the minimum of attention to keep it in good running order. The woman owner-driver was not given serious consideration in Europe before the war, but now her influence can be clearly seen in design, and will be felt more and more as time goes on. The two-stroke engine is, as far as we know today, the best type to satisfy

the requirements just mentioned. That there exist disadvantages in this system the writer readily admits, and these will be dealt with later, but when summing up, one comes to the conclusion that they are far outweighed by the advantages.

A description of the actual working of the simplest types of two-stroke engines, showing the cycle of operation and its great simplicity—must be deferred to another article, but for the purposes of illustration, the reduction in the number of working parts over that of the equivalent four-stroke engine may be considered here.

## Advantages of the Two-Cylinder

With the latter there are—taking only two cylinders—four valves, with their springs, and cotters, four tappets and cams, cam shafts and bearings, driving gear, etc., and these are all in addition to the parts common to both types, such as pistons.

In the simplest form of two-cylinder, two-stroke engine, what so-called working parts are there? The pistons, the connecting rod, and the crank shaft. Leaving out some of the small "common" parts such as piston rings—there are 5 as against over 35 in the four-stroke.

Here then is a distinct saving in parts both to make and to keep in repair, while it should be remembered that every working part offers resistance in one form or another, thus absorbing power if only in small quantities.

## Other Points

Other points in favor of the two-stroke are simpler cylinder castings and reduced weight in proportion to power output, and it should be remembered that in order to obtain nearly similar conditions of engine balance—i. e. lack of vibration—it is necessary to compare a four-cylinder of ordinary design with a two-cylinder working on the two-stroke system.

If this is done the disparity between the number of working parts is still further emphasized. It is curious that while many motorists could explain and explain clearly and not by the "Oh! I know quite well, but I can't tell you" method—the action of a four-stroke ordinary type of petrol engine, a gear-box, and perhaps a differential gear; if asked how a two-stroke works, they cannot say.

The very simplicity of the latter is perhaps the cause of this, for many people interested in mechanism will take the trouble to ferret out the working of a certain piece of fairly complicated machinery works, but will disdain something simpler, although it may be more efficient in theory and in practice. The time has come, however, when the two-stroke engine cannot be ignored. In the next article on this subject, the disadvantages of the system will be touched upon.

## THE PILOT

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Miles and miles of smoky green sea, touched here and there with shadows of cobalt blue, stretched away from the hill on which rested the fishing village. The water was graciously calm, and the cloying smell of it floated gently up over the slated roofs of white houses that cuddled to the hillside, in a more genial light. During the Spier Valley contest, he took an active part in winning the election for the Unionist candidate in opposition to an old ministerial colleague, that stalwart Liberal, Sir John Simon. That is a superfluous action not forgotten, never to be forgiven by what is left of the Liberal Party pure and undefiled. The consequence is that, if the newly appointed Minister of Labor wins in Camberwell, it will be by grace of the Unionist vote—a Liberal candidate, an avowed follower of Mr. Asquith, contesting the seat.

The seven by-elections already being fought in fierce form, have by chance an exceptional claim to regard as a portent of what may happen at a general election. Not only is the number of contests unusually large, but the constituencies concerned are representatives of the United Kingdom as a whole. The Midlands, Home Counties, Scotland, the North and the South of England will, each and all, have a part to play in the final issue. An electorate of nearly 277,000 will be summoned to the polls. If it were a fair fight between Coalitionists and opponents of the present government, Mr. Lloyd George and others personally concerned would know exactly where they stand.

That is not the case. In every one of the seven contests there are more than two Richmonds in the field. At Stockport not less than seven candidates will go to the poll. In Dartford there are five, at Basingstoke three, and in Camberwell the customary cluster of Coalitionists, Liberal and Labor representatives. In degree there will be a scramble for votes in every constituency, Labor and independent candidates detaching votes from the principal candidates, a scramble which may in some instances secure the triumph of a minority vote, and will in all so affect the position of the Ministerialists and anti-Ministerialists as to obscure the significance of the victory of either. It will be well to bear this condition of affairs in mind when studying the final result of the poll.

The Premier's Policy  
On the reassembling of Parliament in February, the thoughts of members of the House of Commons were disturbed by two apprehensions. It was regarded as pretty certain that the war being over more than a year and the necessity for establishing a Coalition government no longer existing, it would be broken up, the Premier resuming his former position as leader of a united Liberal Party, with Unionists occupying their old trenches. As we have seen, Mr. Lloyd George has no intention of severing the alliance that has kept him in power for more than three years. As to a dissolution, why should he voluntarily dismiss a Parliament in which he is habitually supported by an overwhelming majority? It is certainly not likely to be augmented on a fresh appeal to the country and might be reduced to a dangerous minimum. War having been deliberately and finally declared against the Labor Party, they have promptly taken up the gauntlet and are preparing for extended operations at the next general election, whenever it may occur.

Possibly, before this letter is in print, they will issue an appeal for a fighting fund of the modest amount of 2,000,000 shillings, which the working man may be counted upon, with more or less alacrity, to provide. It will be awkward in individual cases to refrain from handing in so trifling a sum. It is hoped that the tribute will be supplemented by contributions from outside sympathizers, which in respect of moral support will exceed the value of the coin. It is not likely that so shrewd a tactician as Mr.

## THE MOTHER OF PARLIAMENTS

A Political Forecast

BY SIR HENRY LUCY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The section of the old Liberal Party, remaining faithful to their tenets and to the leadership of Mr. Asquith, listened to Mr. Lloyd George's explanation of his personal position with the dour attention of a Scottish jury, endeavoring to master an intricate case. At the close of one of the cleverest of a long series of speeches, a burst of cheering broke the ominous silence. It seemed as if the Premier had won the day, recapturing the allegiance of a section of the party which, though not numerically large, is individually and in the aggregate important. A week's reflection has broken the spell of the enchanter. The Asquithians recognize that the speech was dexterity and eloquence, signifying nothing in the direction of reestablishing the strayed sheep in the confidence and affection of the flock. Mr. Asquith took an early opportunity of countering a leading passage; an attitude of hostility more fully developed in his address delivered at the National Liberal Club. On behalf of himself and his followers, he made it clear that cooperation with a Coalition of which a moiety are Conservatives is a contingency even more remote than it was a week ago.

## Hostilities Brewing

It is today apparent that party feeling, patriotically stagnant through the war, is not dead but only sleeping. Notable evidences of awakening are forthcoming in the opposition to Dr. Macnamara in the pending by-election in Northwest Camberwell. He stands as a Coalition candidate, and as such has received the warm benediction of Mr. Bonar Law, whom six years ago he, an advanced Liberal, was accustomed to fight with tooth and nail. In the well-fenced pastures of the Coalition, where the lion of Liberalism lies down with the lamb of Conservatism—or should the simile be reversed?—Dr. Macnamara, permitted to retain his long-held post at the Admiralty, has come to regard his ancient foe, and their political views, in a more genial light. During the Spier Valley contest, he took an active part in winning the election for the Unionist candidate in opposition to an old ministerial colleague, that stalwart Liberal, Sir John Simon. That is a superfluous action not forgotten, never to be forgiven by what is left of the Liberal Party pure and undefiled. The consequence is that, if the newly appointed Minister of Labor wins in Camberwell, it will be by grace of the Unionist vote—a Liberal candidate, an avowed follower of Mr. Asquith, contesting the seat.

## The Present Outlook

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Lloyd George deliberately set some millions of voters in battle array without counting the cost. He balanced the account by his expectation that the triumph of Socialism would bring to his side a contingent of recruits among the middle classes, counterbalancing the Labor vote at the poll.

## Position of the Liberals

In reviewing the various aspects of the political situation as it stands today, one finds no gleam of cheerful light on the prospects of the remnants of the old Liberal Party. Rather it ominously recalls another split which took place 34 years ago, sending the Liberal Party to wander in the wilderness of opposition with brief intervals for a score of weary years. In 1886, as today, the party was shattered by the desertion of a statesman, once the rising hope of ultra-Radicalism, who carried with him into the enemy's camp a contingent that established the Conservatives in an impregnable position. Today we behold another statesman, not less able or, in the early state of his political career, less uncompromisingly Radical, in closest league with his former foe. In the House of Commons Mr. Asquith's supporters are fewer in number than the band, faithful among the faithless, when Lord Hartington undertook the leadership of the Opposition upon the retirement of Mr. Gladstone. Nor has he allies such as the Liberal Party, pledged to Home Rule, found in 1886 and later in the Irish members. The Labor Party regard Mr. Asquith with only less hostility than they display toward Mr. Lloyd George. The whirligig of time may bring its revenges as it did in 1905. At present there is no sign of movement in that direction.

## THE AUTHOR AND THE EDITOR

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Oliver Wendell Holmes, who always revised and corrected any bit of writing again and again before offering it for publication, was often annoyed by the excess of editorial attempts to improve his work. Once he penned a note in his neat, precise handwriting to a New York editor: "Do you want my poem? If so, what will you give me for it? And can it be published in your magazine word for word, letter for letter, comma for comma?" More arbitrarily N. P. Willis gave his orders to a printer: "If I insert a comma in the middle of a word, do you place it there and ask no questions." Both of these men were well-known contributors to American magazines and doubtless felt that their work should be beyond suspicion of error.

In the early days of American periodicals, the editor was often forced to furnish seven-eighths of the material himself; and as most contributors were anonymous, green at the business of writing, and anxious enough to get into print to permit any alterations whatever in their manuscripts, it is no wonder that the editor reserved the right to make verbal changes and corrections just as his judgment dictated.

## Lowell's Plight

The modern contributor who feels himself aggrieved at his precious papers being tampered with ought to remember that the editorial chair does not always contain a cold-blooded surgeon. Lowell, when editing a well-known Boston monthly, wrote a friend: "I cannot stand the worry of it much longer without a lieutenant. To have questions of style, grammar, and punctuation in other people's articles to decide, while I want all my concentration for what I am writing myself—to have added to this, personal appeals from whose articles have been declined, to attend to sit at work sometimes for 15 hours a day, as I have done lately—makes me very nervous, takes away my pluck, compels my neglecting my friends, and induces the old fits of blues. To be editor is almost as bad as being President!"

He could not carry off matters with so high a hand as one publisher, who says in his autobiography, quite cavalierly, "I told Stevenson I would publish 'The Black Arrow' (for the Newspaper Syndicate) if he would let me omit the first five chapters. He readily consented to this. Like all writers of the first rank, he was perfectly amiable about changes, and was not handicapped by the superstition that his words were sacrosanct. I never knew a really great writer who cherished his phrases or was afraid of losing a few of them. First rate men always have plenty more. Only writers of inferior talent and meager equipment feel they are lowering the flag if they consent to any changes in their manuscript."

## Higginson's Rebellion

Every publishing house has its own set of typographical rules, and when as, a matter of taste a certain method

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215 Broadway  
NEW YORK

was observed with some material of Thomas Wentworth Higginson's, this gentleman, who prided himself upon the patient revising of every word and every sentence he wrote, rebelled thus: "I wish to be understood as giving a suppressed but audible growl at the chopping-knife which made minced meat of my sentences. It is something new. I don't think I tend to such very long sentences; and it isn't pleasant to think that they belong to such a low order of organization that they can be chopped in the middle, and each half wriggle away independently."

Gail Hamilton (Abby Dodge) declared to a friend: "I always lay out my work by reducing my editors to submission: it is impossible to accomplish anything so land as an editor is liable to pop up at the critical moment with a will of his own; when he is subjected, the rest is easy!" And still the blue pencil does its discriminating work.

## A NEW FACTOR IN WAGE ADJUSTMENT

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

"The rates of the men concerned have remained unchanged for several years." This bald statement dragged from its context, doubtless started more than one of the "Middle Class Union" as he rubbed his eyes and wondered whether he had only dreamt of hearing of advances in the British engineering and shipbuilding trades, while his own meager salary had seen so few increases. This statement however, is perfectly true when considered side by side with the cost of living. In recent years every advance has been granted exclusively from this standpoint, but now a new and altogether worthier element enters the arena. The recent claim of 15s. per week increase failed on account of its disproportion to the rise of living costs—which for the last six months was only 10 per cent. But while disallowing the 15s., the Industrial Court awards 6s. on the ground that "other considerations now arise. The remuneration of the workpeople should depend on the value of the work done." It requires no prophet to foresee a better day breaking from a dawn, with such considerations on the horizon. Engineering, following the loss and wastage of a world war, is now of the utmost value. To recognize this factor in estimating the value of the return called wages is a movement toward the better appreciation of the wage earner, and it is to be hoped, only the first of many official steps in the recognition of his rights to share the advantages summed in the term profits. Some, credited with an inner knowledge of the subject, welcome this attitude on the part of the wage-adjusting tribunals. It must enter more and more into future deliberations, becoming, in fact, a main factor for consideration.

## THE SOUTH WIND

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

There's a south wind a-blowing, a-blowing!  
There's a south wind a-blowing from the sea.

And it sets the waves all flowing  
With the tides world-wide a-going  
All gently, for the south wind blows softly:

Blows softly on the sea.  
It sets the seagulls crooning  
A sea-born twittering chant;  
It ruffles little wavelets  
In a feathery, downy slant.  
And sings its whispering love songs  
All gently, tenderly—  
The south wind a-blowing,  
A-blowing from the sea.

Croon your lingering sea songs  
Croon your lullaby;  
Mooch Ocean rocks and rocks—  
Hear the south wind sigh—  
As over all the little waves  
She croons her lullaby.

South wind a-blowing, a-blowing;  
South wind a-blowing from the sea:  
Chant and sing, chant and sing,  
South wind, O south wind,  
To the little waves  
You touch so tenderly.

**HOW DOES A FRENCH CHIEF**  
Put the touch of genius into his dishes?  
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Makes Teeth Whiter  
Cleans teeth safely because its creamy body contains only elements beneficial to teeth and gums.

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Delicious Home Made Cakes  
SHIPPED ANYWHERE  
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## A FURTHER VIEW OF THE EPIROS ISSUE

Question, the Writer Submits, Is Not What the Epirotes Are, But What the Epirotes Want—Desire Is Union With Greece

The following article has been prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by the League of Friends of Greece in America.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—A just solution of the problems of Northern Epirus, like that of any other disputed province, should be rather rational than sentimental. We say this because we have met gentlemen who are so Phil-Hellenic that they would consider their phil-Hellenism wounded if we should try to furnish a rational foundation for their sympathy for Greece's claims to Epirus. On the other hand, we have met even more numerous gentlemen who would not permit themselves to hear and weigh arguments which disturb their love for Albania of a long standing.

The problem of Northern Epirus should not be looked upon from the Phil-Hellenic point of view, nor from the pro-Albanian. The problem of northern Epirus affects primarily the inhabitants of the Province, and for that reason, we should be pro-Epirotes rather than pro-Greeks or pro-Albanians.

Now, what do the Epirotes want? Do they want Greece or Albania? On this point hangs the solution. And a rational solution should answer the question what the Epirotes are, Greeks or Albanians. For, nationality in the modern sense, is not racial descent, nor religion, nor language, but will. What matters to the Epirotes if they come from Albanian or Serbian, or Greek stock? What matters to them if they speak Albanian dialects? If they feel that they are Greeks, if they prefer to live under Greek rather than under Albanian rule, can we deny them the right for their union with Greece?

## Language No Test of Nationality

Now, those who believe that the Northern Epirotes are Albanians base their arguments on language, and on physical characteristics. They contend that the Northern Epirotes are Albanians because they resemble the Albanians more than the Greeks, and use an Albanian patois in their homes. The Greeks contend that the Northern Epirotes (the majority) are Greeks because they feel Greek; because they do not want to live under Albania nor any other nation except Greece; because they refuse to send their children to Albanian schools; because every time they were left free to decide for themselves whether they wanted Albania or Greece, they have always swung spontaneously toward Greece.

But the pro-Albanians tell us, "Yes, we admit that the Northern Epirotes feel Greek in the majority, that they send their children to Greek schools, that they attend Greek churches, and prefer Greek rule. But," they add, "that is due to the Greek propaganda of the Greek Church."

Now, we don't care to enter into controversies as to whether the Greek Church has Hellenized the Epirotes. We who live in America feel that peaceful assimilation is not a crime but a duty. If the Northern Epirotes were Hellenized by means of the Church and of Hellenic culture, the Greek Church, far from being blame-worthy, is to be congratulated.

What would happen if the French should assert their right to annex western Switzerland and southern Belgium on the ground that the peoples inhabiting these provinces are French by race, language and physical characteristics? What would happen if the Welsh demanded that the Bretons be annexed to Great Britain on the ground that the Bretons speak Gaelic? What would happen to America if each nationality was forced to assert its right to claim allegiance to the country from which it came here?

## Greek Church Persecuted

But if the Greek Church has forced the Northern Epirotes to call themselves Greeks, we know that since 1908, the Greek Church has been under persecution in that province by the Young Turks. In 1917, the Italian

forces of occupation drove out every Greek priest, and imprisoned all the leaders of the Greek communities, and have made it a criminal offense to speak Greek or assert their Greek nationality. On the contrary, every encouragement has been given to the Albanians. What has been the result? From 1917 to 1918 the Christian Epirotes refused to send their children to school for fear they should learn Albanian. They had secret Greek schools in cellars where the children were taught by their parents the Greek alphabet. In 1918, the Greek schools were reopened, and in spite of threats, blackmails, and assassinations, at the instigation of Italian officers, the Greek schools are filled to capacity, while the Italo-Albanian schools are empty.

Let us look at Korytza. In 1917, the French occupied it, and shut down the Greek schools and established an Albanian republic. Albanian schools were multiplied. Here again the Christians refused to send their children to Albanian schools. In 1918, the Greek schools were reopened, and 2300 pupils enrolled in the Greek schools and only 200 in the Albanian.

Now, we admit the argument of the Albanians that, under Abdul Hamid, the Albanians were not permitted to have Albanian schools. But since 1908 the Albanians have been under far more favorable circumstances than the Greeks of Epirus. There are 12 years. What opportunities for the Northern Epirotes to throw off the "yoke of the Greek Church?" And yet, we see that when in 1914, the army of Albania marched to occupy Northern Epirus, an army of 50,000 Northern Epirotes checked it. After nine months of successful struggle, the Epirotes gained their autonomy sanctioned by the Protocol of Corfu.

## Albanian Terrorism

In December last, Italy, tired of her efforts to Albanicize the Epirotes, relegated that duty to the Moslem Albanians of Durazzo. These ordered general elections. The Christians refused to participate, for fear that these elections might be taken to mean that they are Albanians. The result of the refusal was that more than 2000 families are refugees in Greek Epirus, fleeing for their lives.

The note of December 9, signed by Mr. Polk also admits that half of Northern Epirus is outright Greek, and submits the fate of Korytza to negotiations between England, France, and America on the one hand, acting for Albania, and Greece on the other, and Italy on the one hand, and Greece on the other.

The note of January 20 embodied the result of the negotiations between England, France, Italy and Greece. This note recognized the district of Korytza also as rightfully belonging to Greece. It is to be seen whether the President will not again oppose that agreement yielding to the clamor of missionaries who favor an Albanian Korytza on the mere ground that there is in the city of Korytza an American missionary school.

The Albanians, a few months ago, applied a plectiscite among the Christians of Korytza and Premeti. Under threats of violence, only 10 per cent of the Christians of Korytza voted in favor of Albania, and 15 per cent at Premeti.

The United States Consul at Korytza, Mr. Robert E. Townsend, has been asked to report on the aspirations of the Christians of the District of Korytza. The report is in the hands of the government at Washington. It is to be hoped that such parts of the report that deal with the wish of the Christians will be given publicity.

## Plea for Epirus

Greeks, in Boston Convention, Seek Freedom for Their Nationals

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The following resolution was passed unanimously on the second day of the convention of Americans of Greek descent and American Phil-Hellenes held in Boston.

"The convention of Americans of Greek descent and American Phil-Hellenes hereby gratefully acknowledges the generous and unstinting support which the American press has extended to the cause of Greek freedom and unity during the critical period of the war and the ensuing negotiations for peace.

"In enlightening the American public on the justice of the cause of Greece at this decisive moment in her

history, the American press has proved faithful to the best American traditions. By helping to enlist the sympathy of this great nation for a people which has continually struggled for an opportunity to live up to its glorious past, it has rendered a signal service not only to Greece, but also to those ideals which are the common heritage of civilized humanity.

"The hopes of the Greek race seem as high realization as could be expected under present-day world conditions. Thrace and Ionia, after centuries of separation from their mother country, are now about to be returned to the Greek fold. But the fate of Northern Epirus, and in particular of the District of Korytza, still remains undecided. It is on behalf of these eminently Greek territories, the birthplace of many of the citizens represented at this convention, that we address this appeal to the American press. May we not join to this message of heartfelt gratitude an expression of our earnest hope that the cause of the Epirotes may receive the same full measure of support that has been extended to the cause of the Greek people in the past?"

## FOUNDER'S DAY AT TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

TUSKEGEE, Alabama.—William Howard Taft delivered the Founder's Day address yesterday in honor of Dr. Booker T. Washington, who founded Tuskegee in 1881, to an audience of 3000 persons. Mr. Taft said in part: "In these days of racial theories, in which the dignity of labor and its usefulness as the basis of character and education are ignored; in these days, when men seem to be seeking a life of reward without work, when loyalty to the job is minimized and the only object seems greater pay and less service, the truths that Booker Washington taught and exemplified in his life and which he induced his people to believe and act upon in the wonderful advance they have made, it is most important to uphold, for the benefit of our whole community, such truths, and those alone can save us from anarchy and Bolshevism."

William G. Wilcox, of New York, president of Tuskegee Board of Trustees, who introduced Mr. Taft, declared that the future of the Negro in America and of Tuskegee had never before been so hopeful and encouraging.

## INTELLIGENCE TESTS BY THE GOVERNMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Civil Service Commission is inquiring into the value of intelligence tests as a means of selecting clerical employees, in place of the ordinary written examination. The first trial of the intelligence tests was made on Monday upon a group of about 100 government employees who had already been admitted to the civil service through the usual method. The object of the inquiry is to determine whether new and more rapid methods of selection can be worked out. The written examination requires about four hours' time, but in the intelligence test the contestants completed their work in 13 to 50 minutes. Speed and accuracy are considered in marking. The new plan, which has been used at Columbia University in admission examinations, may possibly be used to supplement the written examinations, if it does not supplant them.

## MESSAGES TO SOVIETS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Three Communist couriers traveling from Germany to Soviet Russia by aeroplane were forced to land at Riga, Latvia, where communications from Miss Sylvia Pankhurst and others to Nicholas Lenin were said to have been found upon them, according to advices to the State Department. These communications are said to have promised assistance to the Russian Communists in spreading the word revolution.



## ANNOUNCING an Interesting Showing of a New Shipment of Embroidered Chinese Panels

WE have just received a wonderful consignment of Chinese Panels that should prove of exceptional interest to lovers of Oriental art work.

This collection comprises handsome wall panels, gorgeous embroidered pieces by the yard, or in short lengths. They may be used in many decorative ways for the home—as table, piano and couch covers, on the walls or as draperies. They display the usual exquisite Chinese embroidery and Oriental colorings on silk and woven velvet backgrounds, and come in a wide range of prices.

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## CABLE MESSAGES OVER BARE WIRES

Report to Academy of Sciences on Squier Investigations—Medals Awarded—Papers Presented on the Sun and Stars

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Sir Auckland Geddes, Ambassador from Great Britain, was the guest of honor last evening at the annual dinner of the National Academy of Sciences, where he received for Alfred Fowler of the Imperial College, England, the Henry Draper gold medal, awarded to Professor Fowler for his researches in celestial and laboratory spectroscopy. Herbert Hoover was awarded the academy medal for eminence in the application of natural science to the public welfare in the conservation, selection and distribution of food. Mr. Hoover was not present. The dinner closed the meeting.

Maj.-Gen. George O. Squier at an academy session yesterday reported on his work in connection with uninsulated cable communication. Multiplex telegraphy and telephony are now possible, he said, over open-circuit bare wires laid in or on the earth, or submerged in water. Expensive insulated cables need no longer be used, it was said. The device by which uninsulated wires may be used is simple and inexpensive and requires less current than a single office lamp.

## Use of Uninsulated Wire

The use of the uninsulated wire is made possible through something like a combination of wireless telegraphy and telephony with the ordinary methods; the wire serves as a guide for the radio messages. The device has had exhaustive experimental tests and is said amply to have proved its value.

Dr. Frederick Coville, a botanist, presented a paper in which he said that cold to some degree stimulates the growth of plants, and that plants in the spring do not grow normally until they have had a period of chilling.

Proof that the sun is a variable star was advanced by Dr. Charles G. Abbott, director of the Astro-Physical Observatory. His observations of the sun, he said, were corroborated by investigations of the variability of the planets shining by the sun's reflected light.

A paper also presented gave data indicating that fruits have greater nutritive value than has been supposed, and that orange and lemon juices have as great food value as milk.

Dr. Robert H. Goddard of Clark College, Worcester, Massachusetts, told of the value of the aerial rocket in weather forecasting. Observations by this method, he said, would aid in drawing weather maps and would be of great value to aviation.

## Views on Size of Universe

Divergent opinions as to the size of the universe were expressed at the sessions on Monday by Dr. Harlow Shapley and Dr. Heber D. Curtis. The view of Dr. Shapley was that there is one great universe, probably 10 times the size formerly supposed; that of Dr. Curtis, that there may be many other universes similar to that in which the solar system is included, and that these universes appear in the telescope as spiral nebulae. According to this latter view, the universe containing the solar system appears as the Milky Way; according to the former, the Milky Way would be about 300,000 light years in diameter and would be a part of one great galaxy in which the spirals would figure as intergalactic objects, presumably of nebular construction. Dr. Curtis contended that on the basis of his view, the stars in the Milky Way are practically the same in absolute magnitudes as those nearer

stars whose distances and absolute magnitudes are known, whereas on the basis of Dr. Shapley's idea there must be an overwhelming array of giant stars in the Milky Way.

## BONUS TAX PLAN TERMS OUTLINED

Republicans in House Divided on Policy—Nicholas Longworth Urges Support of Measure Taxing Excess War Profits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Discussion in the House yesterday about the Rainey-Johnson bill to provide the soldier bonus by imposing a tax on war profits, both of individuals and of corporations. The measure was supported by the Democrats and insurgent Republicans, and attacked by the regular Republicans, who will probably agree upon the imposition of a 1 per cent tax on sales.

The Rainey-Johnson bill provides for the levy of an 80 per cent tax on individual and corporation incomes above the pre-war incomes, with exemption of \$20,000 for individuals and \$100,000 for corporations.

"In case of an individual the term 'war profits' means the amount by which his average net income for the taxable years 1917, 1918, 1919 and 1920, less his average income, war profits and excess profits taxes for such years, exceeded his net income for the taxable year 1914.

"In case of a corporation in existence during the pre-war period, the term 'war profits' means the amount by which its average net income for the taxable years 1917, 1918, 1919 and 1920, less its average income, war profits and excess profits taxes for such years, exceeded its average net income for the pre-war period (the calendar years of 1911, 1912 and 1913, plus, or minus, as the case may be, 10 per cent of the difference between its average invested capital for the pre-war period and its average invested capital for the taxable years 1917, 1918, 1919 and 1920."

Henry T. Rainey (D), Representative from Illinois, said that \$2,000,000,000 could be raised under this bill.

Nicholas Longworth (R), Representative from Ohio, vigorously replied to the speech of Mr. Rainey, attacking the Republicans. Reviewing the part the Republicans have played in this branch of legislation, he urged members on his side of the House to vote for the bill to be reported shortly by the Ways and Means Committee.

"Mr. Longworth charged Mr. Rainey with 'backwoods financiers,' who seem to think that profits are hoarded and kept in cash. Such a proposition as he had made, the Ohio representative said, would be 'confiscation pure and simple, and the laws of the United States do not permit confiscation.'

He urged his colleagues to distrust all proposals coming from the other side to popularize a tax measure. 'No tax is popular, but the true test is not popularity, but justice.'

## W. H. TAFT MAY BE CALLED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CINCINNATI, Ohio.—A movement has started to propose to the board of trustees of the University of Cincinnati the name of William Howard Taft as president of the institution. Dr. Charles W. Dabney, present head of the university, will be retired on a pension at the close of the academic year in August. Professor Taft, during his residence in Cincinnati, was a member of the faculty of the Cincinnati Law School, which is now a department of the university.

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## RAILROADS TAKE ON OUTSIDE MEN

Work Proceeds at Normal Pace in St. Louis Yards, and Congestion Is Being Cleared Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—Declaring the strike at an end the St. Louis Terminal Association on Monday morning put hundreds of new men to work as switchmen and service is rapidly getting back to normal. On Monday work was proceeding at a normal pace in St. Louis, and all outlying yards, congestion was being cleared up and yards placed in readiness to handle freight. New men brought here by the hundreds will be permanently employed. No men are being "borrowed," according to Henry Miller, terminal president, who says "the strike is undoubtedly broken." Every train coming in is carrying additional switchmen to take the places of strikers.

About 100 of the strikers Monday night asked to be reinstated, but under the roads and brotherhood ultimatum must file new applications for their old jobs. The seniority rights of all who remained out have been forfeited, as the time limit for return expired at noon Monday.

Conferees held by strikers' officials with road managers failed to reach any adjustment, and an effort to have business men intervene in behalf of the strikers failed. Industries report they are operating on 80 to 90 per cent of a normal basis, with a raw material supplies running low. The packing industry is putting workers laid off back in service.

## Service Resumed

Majority of New York Railroad Strikers Again at Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Railroad officials said yesterday that the majority of the strikers had returned to work and that volunteers had been thanked for their services and dismissed. Erie officials said their passenger service was normal and freight service was 60 per cent normal and constantly improving. Officials of the Pennsylvania, Lackawanna & Central Railroad of New Jersey also reported improvement in service.

Service to Newark on the Hudson tubes was resumed yesterday and it was reported that emergency service was in operation on all of the tube lines for the first time since the strike. The inquiry by representatives of the United States Government into causes of the outlay strike was continued in the Federal Building yesterday.

Edward A. McHugh, speaking for the outlay strikers, said that members of the locals whose charters had been revoked by the brotherhoods planned to unite in "one big union" of trainmen.

Increase in Railway Wage  
CAMDEN, New Jersey.—The Public Service Railway Company of New

Jersey yesterday announced a voluntary increase of 10 per cent in wages for 6500 men, effective on May 1. One hundred and forty-six cities in New Jersey will be affected. The change will involve an additional outlay of \$1,200,000. Announcement was also made that 200 one-man trolleys would be operated in northern divisions of New Jersey.

## CHOICE INDICATED OF UNPLEDGED MEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Returns from 572 election precincts out of 1198 in the State, representing 168 cities and towns, including the complete vote of Boston and 12 other cities, in yesterday's primaries, indicated the choice of unpledged delegates at large on both the Republican and the Democratic ballots.

The Republican delegates probably chosen are Henry Cabot Lodge, United States Senator; Frederick H. Gillett, Speaker of the national House of Representatives; W. Murray Crane, former United States Senator; and Edward A. Thurston.

The Democratic delegates at large probably elected are David I. Walsh, United States Senator; R. H. Long; J. C. Pelletier, District Attorney, and D. F. Doherty.

Former Gov. Samuel W. McCall, who has announced himself in favor of the nomination of Herbert C. Hoover, stood sixth in the early figures.

First New Jersey Returns  
United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

TRENTON, New Jersey.—First returns from New Jersey, showed the Wood candidates for delegates at large leading Senators Edge and Frelinghuysen, the running-as-unpledged candidates. The count gave Stokes, 39; Runyon, 33; Raymond, 30; Stokes, 29; Edge, 27 and Frelinghuysen, 25.

The same returns showed the following preferential count: Wood, 36; Johnson, 8; with one vote each written in for Herbert Hoover and Frank O. Lowden. Wood managers stated that the sufficient reports were in from Essex County to assure Wood's carrying the county over Johnson by a 2-to-1 vote.

Wood Victory Indicated in Ohio  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CINCINNATI, Ohio.—In Cincinnati, the home of William Cooper Proctor, chairman of Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood's campaign, the early returns indicate a victory for Major-General Wood over Senator W. G. Harding. A scattering vote was recorded for Senator H. W. Johnson of California, chiefly in the German residential district.

The early vote also indicates adoption of a daylight-saving ordinance, which would advance Cincinnati's time one hour from the last of April to the last of September.

## POLAND WIRE SERVICE RESUMED

NEW YORK, New York.—Poland has resumed telegraph service, recently suspended, with other countries of the world, the Commercial Cable Company announced here yesterday.



## The May Sales of White

Monday, May 3, brings the May Sale of White. Blouses and Lingerie, dainty in design, fine in material, and as freshly appealing as the bright spring days which requisition their services, are the special features.

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## ARMENIAN LEADER SOUNDS WARNING

Professor Dadourian Says Re-  
fusal to Accept Mandate by  
United States Would Mean  
Success of Pan-Turanianism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Connecticut—A warning that refusal to accept the mandate for Armenia tendered the United States by the Allies would result in the establishment in the Near East of a precedent of expansion by extermination—the Pan-Turanian idea—is sounded by Prof. H. M. Dadourian, professor of physics at Trinity College, and an authority on Armenian affairs. He is of the opinion that if the United States decides that it is not to its interest to help the Armenians, the Allies will allow the de facto government to shift for itself, with the result that this Christian people will be massacred.

"The United States Government is again being asked by the Peace Conference to take an Armenian mandate," Professor Dadourian said. "I hope that the Washington government will consider all the phases of this question of a mandate before answering the proposal of the Peace Conference, because there is a greater principle involved than that of helping a suffering nation. The humanitarian side of the Armenian question has been emphasized too much, while the international side has not been given proper consideration by the dispatches from abroad and by the American press. The future peace of the world will be affected by the way in which the Armenian problem is solved more than would naturally be expected, because the Armenian question is intertwined with a principle.

### A Pan-Turanian Empire

"The Turks wanted to create a Pan-Turanian empire extending from Constantinople to China. They found that this plan of theirs could not be worked out without making the population of Pan-Turanian homogeneous. Therefore they decided to obtain the desired homogeneity by exterminating the Armenian race. With this idea in view they deported and massacred practically all the Armenians that came within their reach. As a result Turkish Armenia was practically depopulated of Armenians and Turkish tribes were brought into this region to assure Turkish domination of Armenia in the future. The practical question now is, Shall the Armenian villages of Harpoot, Erzerum, Bitlis and Van be left to the Turk for committing the greatest and most hideous crime of history? Or will about 1,000,000 Armenians who have survived the deportations of 1915 and the massacres of 1920 be allowed to return to this section of Armenia and join their brethren of Russian Armenia under one Armenian flag?

"If this country does not take the Armenian mandate it will be impossible for these refugees to return to their homes. Consequently the small land-locked area which the Armenian de facto government holds now in Russian Armenia would be the future Armenia. If this should happen the principle of imperialistic expansion through extermination of neighboring races would become an established precedent. The effect of such a precedent on the future peace of the world cannot be exaggerated. With modern methods which make wholesale killings by means of bombing and gassing towns it would be easy for a large nation to exterminate a small one and then claim the land because they are a majority in that land.

### Cost More Than 30,000 Lives

"The apparent willingness on the part of the Allies to allow such a precedent to be established has already cost the Armenians more than 30,000 lives. When the Turks found out a few months ago that they were not going to be punished for their attempt to exterminate the Armenians, they started a drive against the French in Cilicia. As a result, about 20,000 Armenians who had returned to Marash and Antioch after the allied occupation of these towns were massacred in January, and since then the Turks have pushed their campaign into other parts of Cilicia so that so far as we know most of the 200,000 Armenian refugees who had returned to Cilicia under allied encouragement have been massacred.

"As I stated, if the Turks were given the major part of Armenia because they have killed and deported this population there will be no reason

why Turks shouldn't carry on their plan to exterminate Armenians by attacking the newly-created state. If the United States Government is desirous of promoting the future peace of the world through justice it can do no greater practical service than by assuming the Armenian mandate and assuring the Armenians elementary justice. In a preceding interview I stated my reasons for believing that Armenia would become an asset rather than a liability to this country under a mandate. I have no reason to change my view in this respect even if Armenian boundaries are drawn in such a way as not to include Cilicia, because I am certain that if America takes the mandate an outlet to the Black Sea will be assured Armenia and this will make the country's future financial development possible.

"There are a great many highly educated technical and professional Armenians in this country and in Europe who would be glad to go to Armenia and do their share for the development of the country if the United States should take the mandate. So that the work of reconstruction would be facilitated because of the ability of these men."

## BOYS' BROTHERHOOD BRANCH FOR BOSTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Representatives of the Boys' Brotherhood Republic, established in Chicago in 1904, have arrived here to start a branch. The organization has established the only court in America conducted entirely by boys. Boys who earn their own living, between the ages of 14 and 18 years, receive particular attention. Boys in trouble, and those discharged from institutions, are helped, and assistance in enforcement of child labor laws is given. No gifts are requested, the aim being to inculcate independence. Evidence will be presented to President Wilson, when the boys now visiting Boston call at the White House next month, concerning 69,000 boys between the ages of 14 and 18 in this country now in prison.

## FOUR STATES SEEK LEAGUE MEMBERSHIP

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Application for Iceland for membership in the League of Nations, news of which has just reached Washington, will call attention to the little-known fact that Iceland is now a completely independent State. The application recalls that Denmark voluntarily accorded independence to the Iceland Government in December, 1918.

Three other states have filed applications for admission to the League. The Republic of Georgia, San Marino and Luxembourg. All four applications will come before the meeting of the council of the League, scheduled to be held in Rome within the next few days.

## BRITISH EMBASSY CORRECTS TOLL STORY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The British Embassy has advised the State Department that it has been officially authorized to deny reports which have been circulated that the British Government is rebating to shipowners on tolls collected for passage through the Panama Canal. According to the Embassy's statement, no tolls are being rebated except in cases of vessels operated under time charters. In such cases, the procedure is customary and of accepted practice.

## WHEAT DEAD STIRS ARGENTINA

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—All seed wheat in the Province of Chubut, southern Argentina, has been purchased by a North American firm, according to reports. This announcement, coupled with record exportations of wheat since January 1, which total nearly 80,000,000 bushels, has created some alarm, and newspapers are discussing danger of over-exportation.

## QUEENSLAND LABOR PARTY'S SUCCESSES

Acting Premier Describes Re-  
forms Instituted by New Gov-  
ernment Since Its Accession  
to Power Five Years Ago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York—Conditions in Queensland, where the present government has conferred many benefits upon the people which never existed before that government came into power in 1915, were described to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday by G. Theodore, Acting Premier of Queensland.

Mr. Theodore welcomed the opportunity to make known widely the improved conditions brought into the experience of his country by the Labor government, for one of the things he had noted in the United States was an amazing lack of information of Australia, a land which somehow seemed to be regarded generally as far removed from civilization. But what Mr. Theodore told the representative, especially when he mentioned 12-cent meat and 9-cent sugar, was evidence that from the experience of Queensland even the United States may have much to learn. And the Acting Premier said that New South Wales had just elected a Labor government.

### System of Government

Mr. Theodore began by describing the system of government in Queensland. The Labor Party has progressed there through many years and has had representatives in Parliament since 1893. But in 1915 the party swept into power when the general elections returned a Labor majority to the Legislative Assembly. There were two parties now, the Labor and the National, the latter being the party of reaction, Mr. Theodore said.

The leader of the party which wins the elections becomes the Premier and after election that party elects eight other persons to whom the Premier assigns the Cabinet portfolios. The government is in close touch with the party always and there are frequent meetings of the party for action on matters of government policy. Should a Cabinet member become unresponsive to the wishes of the party, it is a simple matter to cause his removal and to drop him from the party rolls. An illustration of this was the case of a Cabinet minister who in 1916 favored a conscription, which was being opposed by the party. He had to resign from the Cabinet and as a member of the party, although he still remained a member of Parliament.

In this Legislative Assembly there are 72 members and the present Labor majority is a safe one for all practical purposes.

### The Legislative Council

The second branch of the government is called the Legislative Council. Its members are nominated by the Governor, who in turn is named by the Imperial British Government. The councillors are appointed for a life tenure and have always been considered, by the Labor Party, as reactionary and an obstacle to progress. This condition is somewhat changed now. Confronted by the usual reactionary council, when they came into power, Labor Party leaders realized that their bills introduced into the Legislative Assembly would meet with slight, if any, chance of success in the council.

Since a bill to be made law must be concurred in by both houses, this condition had to be changed if the Labor program was to be successful. The council began to reject Labor's bills, and Labor induced the Governor to appoint sufficient new members to the council to turn its majority to Labor. Since last February, Labor has had this majority, in a council which formerly was composed of 43 members and now has 63. And now even the Governor, William Leonard, is a Labor representative. Appointment of this new Governor aroused

a storm of protest from the reactionary press. It destroyed Queensland's link with the Imperial Government, and so on. But it was noted that the Imperial Government was ready to give Queensland the kind of Governor the majority party wanted, and the protests were of no avail. There was further evidence of the Imperial Government's policy of allowing Queensland to govern herself.

The Governor has no veto power, but can delay his assent to a bill which has been passed by both houses by withholding it for His Majesty's assent. But it has been customary to take such action only on bills which are likely to affect treaty rights. On all internal questions, Queensland is permitted to legislate for itself without interference from the Imperial Government. Originally the Governor had plenary power, now he has none, and he must always act on the advice of the ministry.

Mr. Theodore gave a summary of the measures which the Labor government has adopted for improvement of social, industrial, economic and humanitarian conditions. One law insures modern methods of treatment of all employees, especially women and children, in factories and shops. The wages law gives comprehensive protection to the worker's pay and relates especially to contractors' liens and insolvency. Under this law the workers' wages are regarded as the first charge, to the exclusion of all other considerations.

The status of industrial unions has been improved. Every protection is given to Labor unions, which are legalized institutions, with full freedom to organize and carry on their functions without interference.

### Workers' Accommodation

There is also a workers' accommodation law, with regulations relating to accommodation for workers in industries of the rural sections, places where ordinary housing facilities are not provided for the workers. This law also insures and regulates proper conditions of workers' housing.

The workers' compensation laws were described by Mr. Theodore as the most advanced in existence, and they are used in conjunction with compulsory insurance, which is a government monopoly. Injured workers receive compensation without legal preliminaries, and without any difficulty whatever.

There is a modern system of industrial arbitration under which practically all industries are now operating, with 250 awards in force. Strikes are permitted, but only after a ballot among those directly concerned in the dispute. There are penalties for unauthorized strikes, and although strikes still occur, the law is working out most satisfactorily.

Workers' homes are erected by the government, the worker having the right to purchase them on time payments at reasonable rates.

### PORTLAND SERVICE CLOSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine—Departure of the steamship Cassandra from this port for Glasgow, Scotland, marks the close of the Anchor-Donaldson Line service to Portland for the present season as on her next voyage from Glasgow the Cassandra will proceed up the St. Lawrence to Montreal. The Thomson Line service at this port for the season closes with the sailing of the steamship Cairnvolona with a large general cargo for Antwerp and Leith.

## NATIONAL FOREST POLICY IS URGED

American Lumber Congress Says  
Action by Congress Is Nec-  
essary for the Perpetuation of  
United States Timber Supply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Illinois—Development of a national forest policy as necessary for the perpetuation of the timber supply was advocated in resolutions passed by the second American Lumber Congress at its meeting here. The organization also went on record as opposed to government ownership and operation of the railroads.

After condemning the Pinchot-Olmsted program for forest conservation, which provides for a supreme regulating commission composed of the secretaries of Agriculture and Labor and the chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, and the nationally organized program proposed by the paper and pulp industry, as well as the plan of Colonel Graves for distributing responsibility, E. T. Allen, of the Western Forestry Conservation Association, recommended as a national forestry policy, the following:

"Growing future timber crops must be largely, though by no means wholly, a government and state function. Hence, both should acquire, by purchase and by exchange of stumpage for land, much larger areas of suitable permanent forest land than they now possess.

"For reasons of economy and to insure proper care thereof, such acquisition should be largely of cut-over land.

### Right of States to Condemn

"If private owners refuse either to sell for such purpose, or to keep in timber crops themselves, any land competently classified as chiefly suitable for forest growing, government and states should have the right to condemn and pay for it.

"Provision may well be made to reimburse states and counties from the returns from government-acquired land or otherwise, for the loss of taxes involved.

"The government should lend its sanction and assistance to state legislation for forest improvement, protection and tax reform.

"Land classification and studies should be conducted jointly by industry, government and states to arrive at preliminary knowledge for carrying out the foregoing program, including determination of the area of permanent forest land required, its geographical distribution, and its relative state, federal and private suitability for reforestation.

"There should be very much more liberal congressional appropriation for cooperation with states in fire prevention. Army facilities, especially aviation, should be available for forest protection when this is practicable.

### Policy of Marketing Timber

"There should be a comprehensive and consistent policy for the marketing of publicly owned timber, with a view to the fullest stabilization of lumber prices in the permanent interest of industry and consumer.

"The Forest Service should be the recognized leader of public forestry thought and effort, through its impartial position and broad educational facilities, but invested with no regulative power over state or private lands not agreed to by their owners for mutual good in the development of the general policy herein suggested.

"If the American public is to expect earnest, wise and successful effort by forest industry to perpetuate itself and its resources, there must be an equally sympathetic and helpful attitude toward the industry in every contact with it by the public and by all governmental agencies of whatever character. A successful forest policy means much more than methods of tree growing. It must provide confidence and security in every legal and commercial phase, to industry and public alike."

### EXCHANGE OF STUDENTS PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, California—A new plan initiated by the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce to link up commerce and education was adopted Friday by the faculty of the University of California, who agreed to an exchange of students with South and Central American universities. The plan, which is expected to be followed by chambers of commerce and universities throughout the country, should prove a distinct stimulus to trade relations between the United States and the republics of South and Central America.

### HOTELS BOYCOTT POTATOES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Georgia—Thirty-odd hotels and restaurants of this city are declining to serve white potatoes in any form to their patrons, as a protest against the present high price of this potato. Rather than charge the necessary advance price, it has been decided to take this step. The Fulton County fair price committee and the Atlanta Woman's Club have been asked to cooperate in this campaign. Restaurants and hotels boycotting the potatoes state: "We will not serve white potatoes in any form until the prices are more nearly normal. Eat sweet potatoes, a Georgia product."

### GOVERNOR COOLIDGE REPLIES

CONCORD, New Hampshire—Governor Calvin Coolidge of Massachusetts has responded to the message of protest against the Massachusetts daylight-saving law sent to him on Saturday by Gov. John H. Bartlett. Governor Coolidge says it is well known that he looks upon the daylight-saving law "with apprehension" despite its apparent support by people in general in his State. He expresses sympathy with New Hampshire and hopes "some way of operating train service will be found that will not burden any of the population" of this State.

## MORE PRODUCTION CONVENTION THEME

Chamber of Commerce of the  
United States Told Industry  
Must Do What Farmer Has  
Done—Transport Difficulties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey—Increased production can be assured only when every line of industry turns to with the same amount of zeal and effort as the farmer, declared A. W. Douglas, chairman of the statistics and standards committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, at the opening of the chamber's convention here.

Mr. Douglas said the country must get out of the notion that the farmer is a philanthropist, and will produce things which do not pay him a reasonable return. Like any other business man, he looks for a fair profit on his investment.

Mr. Douglas said that prices could not be expected to fall until production overtook consumption. Numerous societies organized to fight high prices would be of no avail unless the production of all commodities was increased to meet demands. There was no need of mentioning increased production to the farmer, because for the last four years he had been doing his share to meet the heavy demands upon him.

Division of the chamber into seven departments for carrying on the constantly increasing service is going ahead rapidly, Elliot H. Goodwin, general secretary, reported. These departments will be: Foreign commerce, industrial production, domestic distribution, finance, insurance, transportation and communication, and civic development.

Roy V. Wright, vice-president and general manager of The Railway Age, said yesterday that railway transportation was the limiting factor in production and that this condition promised to continue for a considerable time. The causes for transportation shortage were lack of equipment and facilities, and low morale among the workers. In addition to the vast sums which must be spent for ordinary maintenance and to keep up deferred maintenance caused by war conditions, at least \$6,000,000,000 should be expended from capital account within the next three years to provide equipment and facilities needed to put the roads in normal condition.

Mr. Wright held that over-regulation had killed the credit of the roads and that the new Interstate Commerce Commission must see that this condition is remedied and that the roads are allowed to charge rates that will encourage investors to buy their securities and help them to finance the additions which must be made.

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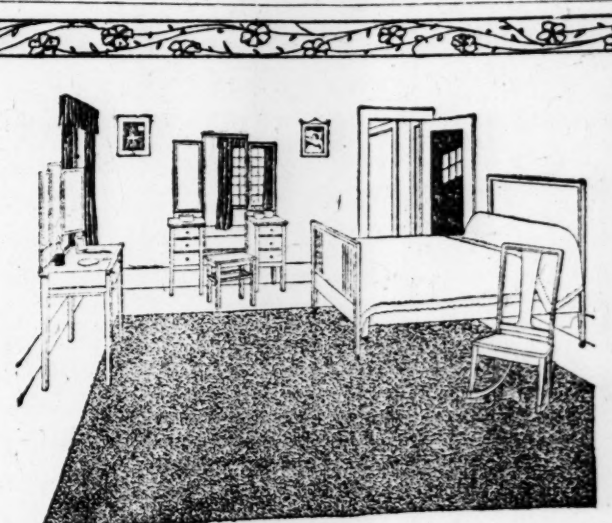
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BUDAPEST UNDER  
BOLSHEVIST RULEHungarian Communists Aimed to  
Capture Vienna and Austrian  
Leaders Were Bribed with  
Money, but Attempt FailedA previous article on the above subject  
appeared in The Christian Science Monitor  
on April 27.By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

BUDAPEST, Hungary—The Communist government worked literally day and night. When all in Budapest slept, only two buildings were brightly illuminated—the Othello Klub of the Hungarian writers and the journalist club. In front of the latter, in the Rakoczi Street, stood a whole row of autos until 4 o'clock in the morning, while upstairs in the tiny narrow rooms, the People's Commissioners conferred, whilst their women folk sat in the dining hall and listened to the jokes of the young giants of the Press. In the ante-room were seated terrorists, chauffeurs, sailors, "red soldiers"—the personal guards of the various commissars. Here one could see the head of Bela Kun appear one moment and vanish the next; here were honest peasants from the provinces talking to the agricultural commissioner, Mr. Vantus, who looked more like a galley slave than a statesman. At midnight, Mr. Szamuely always came to the Othello, sat down at one of the large tables and talked to Alexander Brody, or with the leader of the Hungarian modernists, Ludwig Kassak.

## An Extreme Communist

Tibor Szamuely was at that time quite mild. There were queer tales told about him, but he was as yet reticent as to his opinions. One knew that he belonged to the extreme Communist Party. But that he was a bloodhound in the real sense of the word, was unknown. Insignificant looking, barely 30 years of age—this man whose father was a respectable tradesman in Nyiregyhaza, was only slightly known in the journalistic circles of Budapest. He came there when 20 years of age and wished to become a journalist. But he was so ill-educated, that he could get no post on any paper. He tried to start a news bureau, but that also was a failure. At last he obtained work as telephonist. In this post he remained several years.

He lived quite retired, without any friends. He had tried every means to get a foothold in journalism but failed, although there is no country like Hungary, where a talented person can so easily succeed. But Tibor Szamuely was not talented—and he knew this. The knowledge of his insignificance, gave the tone to his whole character and perhaps it was this consciousness, which later on, as he came to influence and power, made such a bloodhound of him. When the war began, Tibor Szamuely worked in the censor's office, received false reports and spread them, transmitted the orders of the censors to the newspapers, until he was obliged to go to the front. Soon after he was taken prisoner by the Russians and became a Bolshevik. With Bela Kun he belonged to the inner circle of the Leninist followers, and edited with him the Bolshevik propaganda newspaper at Moscow. Then he returned to Budapest with Bela Kun. When the Communists were arrested in February, he hid himself in the villa of a rich Budapest advocate, and only appeared when the Raete Government was proclaimed.

## Aiming at Vienna

Bela Kun had aimed at Vienna from the very beginning. In the early days of the Hungarian Raete Government, a committee of the revolutionary proletariat was called into life with the object of gathering recruits for the Hungarian Red Army. It succeeded in recruiting several hundred Austrian soldiers of the Red Guard who then went over to Hungary. Further, two emissaries, the political representative Dr. Bolgar and the economical representative Mr. Fengo went to Vienna soon after the proclamation of the Raete Government, and began their work. They entered into communication with the Austrian Communist leaders, Mr. Tomann, Mr. Friedland, Mr. Korithoner and others without delay—and already in the beginning of April, Chief of Police Schober informed Secretary of State Eldersch, that a lively intercourse was going on between the Hungarian Raete Government and the Viennese Communists. The Austrian Government paid little heed to this. The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Bauer, maintained a waiting attitude toward the

Hungarian Raete dictatorship; like a man, who although no Communist, does not wish to spoil his chances with them later. Also when Bela Kun accused the Austrian Legation at Budapest of aiding the smuggling of jewels and valuables out of Hungary, Mr. Bauer behaved in a manner which was not at all convincing.

## A Sudden Coup

Meantime the Hungarians worked steadily on. On April 17, they attempted a sudden coup during the great demonstration in front of the House of Parliament, when five policemen and one Englishwoman fell. Hungarian Red Guards took part in these excesses, inciting the mob to resist the police. The attempt failed but the Hungarians did not abandon their plans. They sent—whistles, money, guns, ammunition and above all agitators to Vienna. They worked with motor cars and aeroplanes. At the end of April, the Viennese police arrested a captain of the air forces, Mr. Kozna, who brought 2,000,000 crowns in his machine for the Hungarian Legation at Vienna. What vast sums were always at the disposal of the Hungarian Legation, was proved in May, when the contra-revolutionary Hungarian officers occupied the Legation and carried away 165,000,000 crowns. According to papers found there, the Legation had spent in April alone 60,000,000 crowns for propaganda.

The leaders of the Viennese Communists received sums varying from 100,000 crowns to a quarter of a million. Police, officials, officers, guards and arsenal employees were bribed; but the movement made no progress in Vienna. In May, the Viennese Communist Party underwent a crisis. Bela Kun informed Nicholas Lenin that the Viennese movement was weak and unreliable. Then a Hungarian Communist, Mr. Bettelheim, was sent to Vienna as Dictator and accredited representative in order to direct the whole movement. At the same time the Minister, Mr. Bolgar, was called and Dr. Czobel was sent in his place.

## A Desperate Effort

Dr. Czobel received orders to forward the Communist movement and if possible to overthrow the Austrian Government before June. The proclamation of the Raete Government in Vienna had become imperative to Bela Kun, as the Hungarian Raete Republic was in great need of money and the Viennese banks alone had 7,000,000,000 crowns, besides immense foreign holdings, jewels and other valuables. Mr. Bettelheim proceeded very energetically. He organized a Red guard of 500 Communists armed to the teeth, with 40 machine guns and several cannons. He also won over a battalion of the Vienna National Guard. He directed the conferences of the Viennese Communist Party and was a regular visitor at the Hungarian Legation. The police watched him for a long time but could find no plausible pretext for arresting him.

On June 15, Mr. Bettelheim made another desperate attempt against the government, but this, too, did not succeed, although in West Hungary near Wieselburg, a division of the second corps was ready to march into Vienna at a moment's notice. Budapest was certain that the second attempt would be successful. Bela Kun intended going to Vienna as soon as the proclamation of the Austrian Raete government had taken place. The news that this attempt had also failed was a crushing blow for the Communists in Budapest. It meant that Vienna was entirely lost for Bela Kun.

The Austrian Government now awoke to the gravity of the situation, especially as the Viennese newspapers had revealed the true inwardness of the Communist attempt. Mr. Bauer himself demanded the recall of Dr. Czobel, in a very energetic note. It was proved that he had aided the Viennese Communists and had also taken part in the preparations for the attack. Bela Kun opposed this demand at first, but when the entente commission also insisted upon Dr. Czobel's recall, he yielded and nominated as Viennese Minister, the former commander of the army, General Boehm, who had been obliged to resign his post.

The appointment of General Boehm meant that Bela Kun had finally abandoned all hopes of gaining Vienna, and no new policy in foreign affairs could save the Hungarian Raete Government.

EASIER BURDEN FOR  
BRITISH TAXPAYERSReport on Income Tax Reform  
Recommends Raising of Ex-  
emption Limit and Increasing  
Allowances to Married Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—A sigh of relief will probably go up from the middle classes who, in the report of the Royal Commission on the income tax just published, at last see some attempt to acknowledge their existence in a more considerable light instead of adding extra burdens to what they generally regard as an almost intolerable load.

In part I of the report, dealing with the scope of the tax, it is recommended that in respect of income taxed both in the United Kingdom and in a dominion, in substitution for the existing partial reliefs there should be deducted from the appropriate rate of the United Kingdom income tax the whole of the rate of the dominion income tax charged in respect of the same income, provided the maximum relief does not exceed one-half of the United Kingdom tax. Any further relief necessary in order to confer on the taxpayer relief amounting in all to the lower of the two taxes should be given by the dominion concerned.

## Double Taxation to Continue

The commissioners cannot recommend any change in the existing situation as to double taxation of the same income by the United Kingdom Government and by the government of a foreign state.

The commissioners are of opinion that profit on any transaction should be brought within the scope of the income tax. They also think that an attempt should be made to charge income tax on the true remuneration of employment, including subsidiary benefits, though these may not be capable of being turned into money.

In regard to the rate of the tax, the commissioners have come to the conclusion that the present differentiation against small unearned incomes is too great and that there is good reason for diminishing the present differentiation in the case of larger incomes. As a means of carrying out this decision it is recommended that in practice the earned income should be diminished by one-tenth for the purpose of assessment and that the income so diminished should be charged at the rate of tax applicable to unearned income. It is further recommended that not more than £2000 earned income should rank for differential relief, but that the relief, with that limitation, should apply to incomes of all sizes, except for super-tax purposes.

## Alterations Proposed

It is recommended that the exemption limit, marriage and family abatements, should be deducted from all incomes, and the commissioners state that they have finally decided to recommend the following scheme: From the assessable income should be deducted the allowances for the taxpayer himself, his wife, children, dependent relatives and so on, in order to arrive at the taxable income. This taxable income, where it does not exceed £225, should be charged at half the standard rate of the tax. If the taxable income exceeds £225, the first £225 should be charged at half the standard rate of tax and the excess over £225 at the full standard rate of tax.

These proposals will have the following results. No wholly earned income will pay tax if it does not exceed £150. In the case of a married couple without children £250.

No wholly earned income will be charged at more than half the standard rate of tax if it does not exceed £400.

In the case of a married couple without children £500.

In the case of a married couple with three children £600.

No wholly investment income will pay tax if it does not exceed

In the case of a bachelor £125.

In the case of a married couple without children £225.

In the case of a married couple with three children £315.

In the case of a bachelor £350.

In the case of a married couple without children £450.

In the case of a married couple with three children £540.

## Examples Given

Assuming the standard rate to be 6 shillings in the pound, a bachelor earning £4 a week would pay £7 16s. 7d. a year, a married man with no children earning £250 a year would pay £13 10s. and a married man with a family of three children earning £500 a year would pay £20 5s.

The commissioners consider that graduation on incomes exceeding £2000 can best be effected by means of super-tax. A number of recommendations are made for minimizing inconveniences of taxation at the source, but affirm that, as a basis, taxation at the source must be maintained.

The commissioners recommend that the aggregation of the incomes of wife and husband should continue to be the rule, remarking that it would be quite illogical, under the same system of taxation, to make an allowance which recognizes the joint responsibilities of husband and wife and at the same time to grant relief to each of the partners of the union as though they were complete strangers.

They recommend that the relief at present granted where the joint income does not exceed £500 should be discontinued and that where the wife has £50 or more of earned income, the joint exemption or abatement allowance to a married couple should be increased from £250 (earned) to £300 (earned). Where the wife earns less than £50 the joint allowance should be increased by the amount of the wife's earnings.

The commissioners find that the practical administration of the income tax is in a highly efficient state. They point out, however, that the inspector has become the pivotal figure in the income tax administration and they recommend that some of the functions of the general and additional commissioners and the clerical work of the clerks to the commissioners should be transferred to him. They also propose that the office of assessor should be abolished and his work performed in the office of the inspector of taxes. In regard to the prevention of evasion they propose that increased powers should be granted to the board of inland revenue which would naturally be delegated to the inspectors of taxes. There are several reservations to the report signed by some of the commissioners.

## MARKET BILL IS SIGNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

TRENTON, New Jersey—Governor Edwards has signed the Lyons Bill creating the office of market commissioner in every municipality in New Jersey. The new bill is designed to aid in combating the high cost of living and sets forth that the market commissioner shall issue daily a fair price list for information of housewives.

FUTILITY SEEN OF  
PLAN FOR SOVIETSIn Britain Insignificance of Move-  
ment Is Exposed and Only  
Arouses Amused ContemptBy special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Some time ago the British authorities were seriously perturbed at what they believed to be the existence of a widespread Bolshevik movement, and the industrial branch of the special intelligence department of Scotland Yard was very active for some weeks. Then the agitation diminished, and it seemed as though the authorities had exaggerated the importance of the extreme movement.

This was confirmed on March 10 and 11, when the Miners Federation and special Trade Union Congress came to their decisions on direct action to enforce nationalization of the mines. In the same building there gathered a number of men, mostly young, to stimulate the reluctant delegates to the congress into something like revolutionary ardor. This assembly had been announced as a "rank and file shop stewards' conference," but many of the self-appointed delegates blazoned forth high-sounding titles of organizations to which they belong, but of which the general public had never heard before.

## Communist Leagues Obscure

Among these were the national administrative council of the Workers Committees, the London Workers Committee, the Scottish Workers Committee, and the unofficial reform committee of the South Wales Miners. One or two small and obscure Communist leagues and the insignificant and scattered British membership of the I. W. W. were also represented.

The ostensible objects for which the conference had been called were to "ginger up" the movement for a general strike for nationalization, another general strike for peace with Russia, and the establishment of Soviets in Great Britain. These young men could not possibly have chosen a better method of exposing the futility and insignificance of their movement in a country where organized labor, whatever may be its defects, is endowed generously with sanity and common sense. The proceedings excited only the amused contempt of the congress and the public. They proved very quickly that the British "soviet movement" does not possess a single leader with the slightest conception of what is involved in the government of a modern progressive industrial state.

## Crude Ideas Expressed

The crudity of the ideas expressed was almost beyond belief. Long-haired youths who have skimmed a certain voluminous literature, founded on Marx, and coming chiefly from America in the form of cheap pamphlets, talked with gusto of the Elysium for the workers which is to be created suddenly by the mere abolition of parliamentary institutions and the substitution of Soviets. Parliament is merely a bulwark of capitalists and the privileged classes, and in all circumstances and conditions can be

manipulated to preserve and safeguard the interests of those classes.

Therefore the only way in which the proletariat can save itself is for the workers to meet in the city market place or on the village green, elect its delegate to the soviet, which, in turn, will appoint its representative to the national council. On any and every subject under the sun which might have to be decided by the soviet or the council, the delegate would receive precise instructions from his constituents in the local assemblies, and thus the perfection of democracy would be attained.

## Trials of the Utopians

This brief concise summary gives no indication of the turgid oratory in which the ideas were submerged, or of the differences and incipient quarrels which were immediately made manifest in this assembly of the new Utopia. For instance, the delegates did not like certain proposals of the committee regarding the agenda. Thereupon the chairman threatened that the committee would resign. A long disputation arose on a proposal to abolish the word "socialization." Some delegates contended that "socialism" had rendered it obsolete, while others held that socialization included sovietism and a great deal more besides.

The delegates apparently realized that their proceedings were bringing them into ridicule, and they stopped short of passing a resolution to set up Soviets immediately, a subsequent discussion on the best methods of preparing for sovietism yielded another crop of wonderfully naive ideas, but the extraordinary indifference of the mass of British workers evoked sorrowful reflections that the process would be extremely difficult. The direct action vote of the congress served to place the revolutionary propaganda in its true relation to the general labor movement, for even the extremists among the miners only wanted a strike for nationalization, and ridiculed equally with their fellows the idea of governing a country and administering international affairs by delegate meetings.

## BLUE SKY BILL PASSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

TRENTON, New Jersey—The state Legislature has passed a measure known as the "blue-sky" law, which protects investors from worthless securities. The measure is based upon the Volstead act, now pending in Congress.

SHALL SYRIA CHANGE  
HER EXISTING LAWS?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria—The members of the Congress have met again and have decided to call upon the government to examine the following questions: (1) "Should the same laws be maintained in the country as existed under the Turkish régime?" (2) Is it an opportune moment for declaring a general amnesty in honor of the proclamation of independence?"

As for the authorization, sought by certain members, to return to their homes, the congress has refused to grant it because the present situation makes requisite the presence of all the members at Damascus.

Toward the end of this meeting the congress decided to apply provisionally, while awaiting the new legislation, that which was in force under the Turkish régime.

It is announced that the government is examining with care the questions of the nomination of a state adviser for each minister. The Syrian Congress consists at present of 80 members, 37 of whom are absent, among these being 10 Christians.

DR. REINSCH'S POST  
AS CHINESE ADVISERBy special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

PEKING, China—The Chinese papers have published the main facts of the agreement between the former American Minister to China, Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, and the Chinese Government, under which Dr. Reinsch has been engaged as adviser. The contract, which was agreed upon before Dr. Reinsch left Peking last September, is for one year. The salary is \$30,000 per annum in silver dollars. As silver dollars are now worth about 90 cents of American money the salary amounts to more than twice as much as he got in his position of American Minister.

It is the first time that an American Minister has accepted an appointment under the Chinese Government on the expiration of his term of service since the days of Anson Burlingame, to whom the Chinese assigned the task of establishing their legations and consulates in foreign countries.

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## MR. NITTI EXPOUNDS HIS TURKISH POLICY

Italian Premier Desires no Further Territorial Acquisitions in Turkey but Wants Raw Materials of Asia Minor

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—The two most important political factors in Italy are the official Socialists, who have 156 votes in the Chamber, and the Roman Catholic Popular Party, which has 101. Both these parties are, however, characterized by dissimilar tendencies, for they each contain a more and a less advanced group. In the case of the Socialists, this fact has become obvious in the recent debates in Parliament, during which the older and more moderate Socialists, men like Mr. Turati and Mr. Treves, openly disapproved the constant interruption of their "Maximalist comrades," that of the better-disciplined Roman Catholics there has been no such manifestation of discord in the Chamber, great at Bergamo, which has long been a stronghold of the party, led to an overt act of insubordination on the part of Mr. Miglioni, who represents practically Socialistic views in the Roman Catholic group. Mr. Miglioni's objection was understood to be the foundation of a Roman Catholic "advanced guard," and he openly advocated collaboration with the Socialists, adding that by St. Martin's Day (November 11) the land should become the property of the peasants.

Don Sturzo, the Sicilian priest who organized the Roman Catholic victory at the general election and is the political secretary of the party, telegraphed denying the existence of any divergent organization within the party, whereupon the rebellious deputy retorted that "Don Sturzo is not the Almighty." The Pope has expressed his disapproval of this attempt to form an advanced group of Roman Catholics, and the directorate of the party has repudiated Mr. Miglioni's act of insubordination. At present he is an isolated member of the party, which has further demonstrated its discipline by voting compact without a single dissent for Mr. Nitti on the vote of confidence of March 30, although quite a large minority of its members had expressed their personal opinion in favor of voting against the Premier.

### Mr. Nitti's Majority

It was noted with some surprise, that when the roll call was read aloud in the Chamber Mr. Miglioni voted for the government with the rest of the Roman Catholics, although all the Socialists, with whom he has elective (and electoral) affinities, voted against it. Thus, he is evidently "the voice of one crying in the wilderness" of Bergamo, although there are doubtless others, but deputies, who agree with him. Meanwhile, as usually happens, the "machine" has proved itself more powerful than the independent individual.

The Premier, largely thanks to the solid Roman Catholic vote, has secured a majority of 55—last time it was only 24—upon a direct vote of confidence. Only the official Socialists, the so-called "combatants' party," the Republicans, and the Liberal Right, voted against him, but there were 53 absentees. This majority was larger than even the Premier's friends anticipated, and was largely due to his frankness of speech and parliamentary ability. Besides, there was no object in upsetting this Cabinet, unless there was some one ready and able—which was not the case—to form another.

Mr. Nitti prefaced his appeal for a clear and explicit vote of confidence by a perfectly unvarnished statement of the "three courses" open to Italy with regard to Fiume. These are (1) the strict application of the secret Treaty of London, (2) the adoption of the Associates and Allies proposals of December 9, making Fiume a buffer-state, and (3) direct negotiations with the Jugo-Slavs.

### A Roundabout View

As regards (1) Mr. Nitti pointed out that it must necessarily involve the renunciation of all claims to Fiume, thus brushing away the rather interesting argument of his Foreign Minister, Senator Scialoja, in the Senate on December 29, that it would be logically and legally possible for the Allies to carry out the treaty, while none the less assigning Fiume to Italy, on the alleged ground that Italy was not asking for Fiume but Fiume for union with Italy. The Allies did not take this ingenious view; they had told the Italian delegates that, if they carried out the Treaty, they would execute every jot and every tittle of it, and that Fiume would then go to Croatia and northern Dalmatia to Italy. Now neither party desired this judgment of Solomon. Italy did not want to lose Fiume, while the Jugo-Slavs did not want to lose northern Dalmatia. Besides, as Mr. Nitti reminded the Chamber, President Wilson had never recognized the secret treaty at all.

Of all the three alternative solutions, then, that of the strict application of the Treaty of London was the Jugo-Slavs were likewise opposed to the second solution; consequently, the third held the field. Now, the Jugo-Slavs were aware that in Mr. Nitti they had as conciliatory an opponent as they were likely to find, while it is not clear what they were to gain by delay, especially as President Wilson's term is gradually expiring. The Italian extremists, on the other hand, must have reflected that the spinning out of these negotiations indefinitely, or even till November, involved their country in enormous expenditure at a

time when the exchange is ruinously high, while the outside world has become weary of the Adriatic question, which it regards as a menace to peace.

### Mr. Nitti's Turkish Policy

The Italian Premier also took the opportunity of stating his Turkish policy. Italy (which in 1912 occupied the last African provinces of the Turkish Empire) has no further desire for territorial acquisitions in Turkey, and desires the Sultan to remain in Constantinople. What the Italian Premier wants is raw materials for Italian industries, such as Asia Minor can supply. They are probably other non-economic reasons for the Italian support of Turkey, such as the desire to find in the Turks a counterpoise to the Greeks; but in the mind of Mr. Nitti economic arguments are usually predominant, because he is by profession an economist. Those who have studied Balkan history are aware that, as long as the Turk remains in Constantinople, there will be difficulties. The proper policy was to have ejected him at once, whereas now he has been allowed to believe that he will remain there, while it is not easy to find someone to put in his place at present.

As regards the Armenians, they enjoy sympathy in Italy and it is felt the Turk cannot be allowed to massacre them as he has done at intervals since 1896. In that respect, the "young" Turks are considered as bad as the "old," and the Allies, if they cannot defend the Armenians, should provide them with the means of defending themselves. The return of the Italian Commission from Georgia and Armenia will no doubt draw attention to the possibilities of Italo-Armenian commerce, and in trade the Armenians excel.

## MORE USE OF EGYPT'S WATERWAYS URGED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO, Egypt.—Owing to the very great difficulties experienced in obtaining its coal supplies, the Egyptian State Railways has issued a statement to the effect that, unless, within a stated time, certain consignments are definitely assured, the administration will be bound to reduce very considerably both the passenger and the freight service. It appears that, finding that exports of coal from England are almost impossible at the present owing to the abnormal circumstances there, large orders were placed in the United States, but the recent strike in America stopped that source, leaving only the possibility of small supplies from India and South Africa.

An interesting feature of the present situation, however, is the fact that for the first time, we believe, in memory, the railway administration is urging the public to utilize to the utmost water transport. Incredible though it may appear, the government in the past up till the outbreak of the war did little or nothing to develop inland navigation, but rather hindered it, especially through competition in freights with river and canal traffic and many petty obstructions, such as the opening of railway bridges at inconvenient times and at very short periods.

Although a certain amount of improvement has occurred since the time that the military authorities took the matter in hand, inland navigation in Egypt still simply "happens" rather than exists as an organized link in the country's system of communications. Apart from this absurd policy of competition on the part of the railways, the irrigation service, which is responsible for the upkeep of the waterways and locks, gave very little interest to the matter, it being considered that navigation in an irrigation canal is a nuisance—as very possibly it is from their point of view. As for the river, facilities are left almost entirely to the whims of the Nile, and consequently navigation during the spring and summer when the river is low is very difficult for any but very shallow draft boats. Systematic training works will certainly be made in the near future. Their lack and the many undeveloped facilities for navigation in Egypt caused the government much inconvenience and trouble during the war, and in the present need it may find still another proof that its former policy was extremely short-sighted.

## NEW BASIS SOUGHT IN RAILWAY RATES

British Minister of Transport Invites Views of Chamber of Commerce as to Revision

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England.—An interview appeared recently in The Christian Science Monitor with R. W. Royle, traffic manager of the Cooperative Wholesale Society, and chairman of the railway committee of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, who, in the course of conversation, proposed certain changes in the British transport system which he calculated would operate in favor of both the trader and the community.

Some of these proposals have been embodied in a formulated reply to the circular letter addressed by the Ministry of Transport to the Associated Chambers of Commerce, the Federation of British Industries, the Central Chamber of Agriculture, and the Mining Association of Great Britain. This reply to the Ministry of Transport was drafted by the railway committee of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, and agreed to by the traders of Liverpool, Preston, Leeds, and Bradford.

### Equitable System Sought

Mr. Royle, who has been untiring in his efforts to get railway rates placed on a more equitable basis, and who quite recently was invited to address the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce on the subject, confidently expects Sir Eric Geddes' acceptance of the Manchester proposals.

In the course of his letter the Minister of Transport pointed out that now that the interim revision of the railway rates had been put into force on the basis of an increase by percentage he proposed to enter upon a detailed revision of those rates, whether by goods or passenger train. He therefore considered that in view of the past inequalities and with a view to providing transport facilities on the cheapest terms, the whole system of rates and charges should be revised.

Before considering alterations, however, he desired to invite the opinion of the Associated Chambers of Commerce as to whether the present system should be continued or some new system adopted and in the latter case invited the association to submit a draft scheme in sufficient detail to enable the system recommended to be considered as a whole. He then proceeded to touch on various matters which would come under consideration, and the following are some of the chief points, with the replies made by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce:

In what manner is provision to be made for future variations, either upward or downward, of any schedule of rates which may now be adopted? Should provision be made for an alternative or new tribunal to deal with rates matters?

### Cumulative Plan Favored

To this the chamber replies that a tribunal should be formed to consist of 12 members appointed by the Home Secretary, to include one representative of Labor, nominated by the Ministry of Labor, and one person of experience in the law, nominated by the Lord Chancellor, and that local advisory committees shall be appointed consisting of 12 members, on similar lines to the tribunal. That the powers of the tribunal shall be to fix the new scale of rates, fares, tolls, dues, and other charges or special services, for merchandise traffic, and no variation in such rates, either upward or downward, is to be allowed without the consent of such tribunal.

Should a single scale of rates be fixed for all railways in England? The chamber considers that the railway rates for Great Britain and Ireland should be on a uniform basis, and on continuous mileage as for one railway throughout.

Is the present method of varying rates for distance on what is known as "the cumulative principle" (i. e. the basis of charge being a fixed rate per mile for say the first 20 miles, a lower fixed rate per mile for, say, the next 30 and so on) the best which can be adopted in the interests not only of the railways but of the traders? In fixing the scale of rates the chamber thinks the "cumulative principle" should be retained.

Various other questions are put as

to rates, truck loads, extra cost to the railways of short distance traffic, terminals, private sidings, owners' risk and company's risk; the reply of the chamber to the last being that there should be both owners' risk and companies' risk rates for all traffic. The railway companies, the chamber says, should not be required to carry any traffic at a loss.

The chamber in conclusion makes two or three proposals as regards matters which were not included in the questions put forward by the Ministry of Transport.

## SERVANT PROBLEM AS THE VIENNESE SEE IT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria.—For the ordinary middle class household in Vienna, domestic servants have now become an impossible luxury. One maid alone will easily cost 10,000 kronen a year—in pre-war money \$2000—and it must always be remembered that to the Austrians the krona is still a krone, though it purchases so little.

To keep a servant in food, costs easily 20 kronen a day, and that on a dietary which no housewife would dare to offer in peace times. There is no milk for the morning, and no butter for an early lunch. Even sugar is a luxury which cannot be afforded. People think themselves lucky if they can get a little saccharine. It is quite impossible to purchase sufficient nourishing food through regular channels at the legal prices, and to buy from the illicit traders, "Schleichhändler," is entirely out of the question, as their prices are most extortionate. Consequently, even though she fares just as well as the family, the Viennese servant just now enjoys only a scanty fare.

Two kronen a day is not too much to reckon for the rent of a servant's room, even though nothing is allowed for heating or lighting. Laundry costs easily 20 kronen a month. Occasional small gifts, which are so customary as to be almost obligatory, will amount to at least 500 kronen a year. At the most moderate estimate, wages will be 100 kronen a month, and it is very difficult to find any respectable, half-way capable girl, who will work for this sum. This is not surprising, when one considers that a pair of shoes alone will cost a whole year's wages. There is absolutely nothing left for clothing or other necessities of daily life.

Putting all these expenses together—and these do not include some inevitable incidentals—it will be seen that the total cost of keeping a maid servant in Vienna today amounts to 9970 kronen a year.

Among teachers, government officials, clerks and small storekeepers, there will be few at the present time who can afford to keep a servant, even though the salaries of General Yudenitch, they bore unflinchingly the hardships of a campaign carried on under the most unfavorable circumstances; they lacked everything, and whatever was sent from abroad arrived too late, or not at all, or after a disastrous "sabotage" effected in transit by the secret agents of the Bolsheviks. They never lost courage, however, and resisted all Bolshevik officers to the last moment when they were huddled together on a small strip of territory on the border of Estonia, hampered in all their movements by a crowd of refugees, having neither sufficient shelter nor food, unable to buy anything with the money issued by the North-Western Government which had definitely ceased to exist.

They were finally evacuated to the interior after the Estonians had concluded peace, and there they are waiting their fate. Many of the privates have gone over to Bolshevik Russia;

## SOME FACTS ABOUT NORTHWEST RUSSIA

Picture Drawn of Conditions Scarcely Agrees With Official Optimism of a Prompt Return of Quiet and Prosperity

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A considerable number of Russians have arrived here lately from Northwest Russia, some having escaped from the areas under Bolshevik rule, while others have arrived from Reval.

The picture they draw of the local conditions is scarcely in accord with the official optimism which anticipates a prompt return of quiet and prosperity in Russia. The conditions in Petrograd are as bad as ever, the town plunged in cold and darkness, the population perishing from hunger. Only once or twice a week for some hours the authorities provide electric light; no fuel is available and people crowd together in small rooms for mutual warmth. The dirt everywhere defies description and cannot be avoided as no soap can be had for love or money. The consequences of such conditions can easily be imagined.

Not a ray of hope braces the despairing masses since General Yudenitch's offensive failed at the very moment when victory seemed assured. But these dark hours and prolonged sufferings have borne good fruit, for the people have found again its faith: all churches in Petrograd and Moscow are crowded, especially in the late evening, and many people stay all through the night in order to partake of the Holy Communion at the early morning service.

### Peasant Gave Word

It is a hopeful sign of regeneration, the more so as it affects all classes, though this is not manifested by the outward appearance of the congregation. The fact is that the intellectual classes have had to adopt the garb of the peasants, partly from dire necessity, partly in order to escape the attention of the commissaries. Only the latter swagger about in stylish suits.

The oriental fatalism which is so characteristic of the Russians, and finds expression in the teachings of their church, is prone to make them martyrs rather than heroes, and therefore the religious movement should not be looked upon as an active factor against the Bolshevik yoke; yet it forms a sound basis for the future and destroys the soil which produced and nourished Bolshevism in Russia.

### Courage Never Lost

A similar idealistic tendency, but of a more practical kind, inspired the valiant legions which fought under the leadership of General Yudenitch; they bore unflinchingly the hardships of a campaign carried on under the most unfavorable circumstances; they lacked everything, and whatever was sent from abroad arrived too late, or not at all, or after a disastrous "sabotage" effected in transit by the secret agents of the Bolsheviks. They never lost courage, however, and resisted all Bolshevik officers to the last moment when they were huddled together on a small strip of territory on the border of Estonia, hampered in all their movements by a crowd of refugees, having neither sufficient shelter nor food, unable to buy anything with the money issued by the North-Western Government which had definitely ceased to exist.

They were finally evacuated to the interior after the Estonians had concluded peace, and there they are waiting their fate. Many of the privates have gone over to Bolshevik Russia;

they bade a sad farewell to their officers, and explained that they had to return to their families since their services were not needed any more. There remain, however, still some 2000 and these constitute a serious dilemma for all interested parties; the Estonians wish to get rid of this foreign element, but no other country has so far consented to admit them. Strong arms are needed in many places but trade unions and other organizations are opposed to alien labor and most governments are afraid of the Bolshevik infection.

### Speculation Rampant

Already the consequences of the peace with Bolshevik Russia begin to be felt in Estonia; foodstuffs and other necessary commodities which were not too abundant before have become extremely scarce, being surreptitiously exported to Russia despite all regulations and military cordons along the frontiers. All prices have at the same time increased in proportion and speculation and profiteering are rampant in Reval.

In their eagerness to liquidate the North-Western front the Bolsheviks have agreed to conditions very favorable to Estonia; she is not only recognized as an independent state, and exonerated from all liabilities resulting from debts and other obligations of the Imperial Government, but gets besides 15,000,000 rubles in gold, vast timber concessions in the neighboring provinces of Russia, and the first right to a concession for building a railway connecting Moscow with points on the Estonian-Russian frontiers.

### Timber Only Natural Resource

These last stipulations seem at first sight rather strange since timber is the only natural riches which abound in Estonia, and since a country devoid of capital as well as of skilled labor is scarcely in need of vast engineering enterprises outside of its frontiers. The key to this enigma is provided by the fact that the railway concession has already been sold to a group of American capitalists, and negotiations are in progress for a similar arrangement concerning the timber.

As for the Soviet Government, it seems to look upon the advantages bestowed upon Estonia rather as an investment than as an expenditure; Nicholas Lenin, in fact, has quite plainly expressed the view that peace will last exactly as long as he may desire, and a prosperous Estonia will certainly be a more welcome acquisition for Russia than a starving one.

### TEACHERS' PAY ADVANCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

CHARLOTTE, North Carolina.—The salary scale for Charlotte public school teachers for the next school year as fixed by the city school board provides for a substantial increase in pay, although not as large as the board was in hopes of making it. Teachers who have taught one year will receive \$90 a month; those who have taught two years, \$95; three years, \$100; four years, \$105. Teachers of the sixth grade will receive a monthly salary of \$110; seventh grade, \$115; eighth and ninth grades, \$130; tenth and eleventh grades, \$150. An extra allowance of \$4 a month for each junior and senior subject taught by seventh and eighth grade teachers is provided for.

## WOOL SITUATION MAY BENEFIT AUSTRALIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—Australia is determined to reap the advantage of its favored position as a wool producer, and in the future she will send an increasing quantity of material in a manufactured form to foreign markets. Steps are being taken for the treatment of one-third of the wool produced in the Commonwealth.

An official statement has been issued by the Prime Minister's Department notifying plans for immediate development of the wool industry. This follows the careful investigation made by the Commonwealth Bureau of Commerce and Industry. Plans for the future are outlined thus:

"The results of the inquiry by the bureau have been sufficiently encouraging to warrant wide publicity being given to the tentative proposals made through the bureau, and the Commonwealth Government has authorized the Director of the Bureau to take the necessary steps immediately to accomplish the laying down by private enterprise, of sufficient plants in the various states, for the treatment of one-third of the wool produced in each state.

"It is proposed, as a first step, to organize meetings of the wool growers, woolen manufacturers and others, for the purpose of forming a company in each state for the treatment of its wool, and the Prime Minister will, if possible, present the case to growers in all states, beginning with New South Wales and Victoria. The objective of the treatment of practically the whole of the wool clip of Australia is considered possible if steady, economical and standardized development is spread over a reasonable period."

The very high prices ruling in Australia on imported cloth, as disclosed in evidence before various commissions recently, have pointed a lesson to pastoralists, politicians and the public. The quantity of wool sent from Australia in the raw state may be gauged from an official cable sent to Sir John Higgins, chairman of the Central Wool Committee, by Sir Arthur Goldfinch, Director of Raw Materials, London. This cable showed that Great Britain's wool authorities will have available for marketing during this year 4,044,000 bales of wool. Of this total the stocks in the colonies and estimated as still to be appraised represent 3,050,384 bales, of which 2,250,000 are Australian wool and 800,000 bales New Zealand. It is estimated that 225,000 bales of wool per month can be marketed in England, about 100,000 exported to other countries from Britain and about 125,000 bales utilized in domestic consumption in the United Kingdom.

### EXCESS PROFITS TAX PROTEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Elimination of excess profits and corporation income taxes is urged by the National Association of Credit Men, in a memorandum sent to President Wilson, members of the Cabinet, and Congress. A corporation undistributed earnings tax at a graduated rate that will tend to encourage payment of dividends was recommended as a substitute.

## Growing Feet Need Freedom



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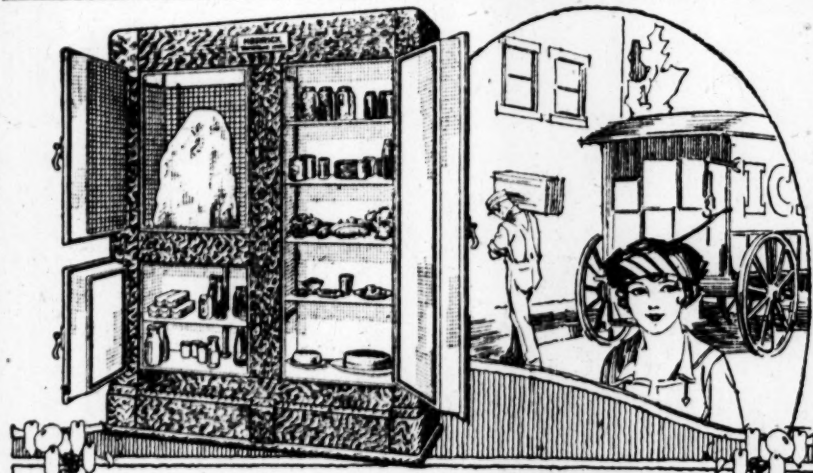
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## SMALLER PROFITS, GREATER ECONOMY

These, With Increased Production, Called Only Means of Lowering Cost of Living—Popular Movement Needed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York — Today's high prices are merely the normal prices following the war, according to Frederick T. Frazer, editor of The Haberdasher, discussing the cost of living and means of lowering it, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday.

To state the remedy first Mr. Frazer advocates a return to war-time habits of thrift, the saving of something each week; economy, meaning the buying of necessities only, and those not until unavoidable; no buying of luxuries at all; increased production, and the shading of profits for the common good by the producer, jobber, and retailer.

"European nations are denuded of three main raw materials which are considered necessities of life as far as wearing apparel is concerned—cotton, silk and wool—but they are recovering much more rapidly than was expected three years ago and, with the exception of Russia, are on a far more stable foundation," said Mr. Frazer. "There is a tremendous, world-wide demand for these three raw materials. The United States is shipping great quantities of cotton to Europe. England, Belgium and France are producing more wool, which is a promising sign, though not for the near future. Japan has taken control of silk and will, without question, make profit out of the world situation.

"The present prosperity of the United States is due to the economic benefits received during the war. The advance of wages is far beyond anything known before and there is a tremendous demand for all kinds of manufactured products. Labor has been asserting its power very successfully ever since the signing of the armistice and there has been a natural trend toward extravagance as a reaction from the self-denials of war-time.

"Frankly, I do not see how prices are to be brought down except by a popular movement in which Capital, Labor and the great middle class will all be enlisted. If Capital would be willing, for the good of the country, to settle conditions, avoid any possibility of panic and take a shorter margin of profit; if Labor could be induced to increase production, and if the great middle class would consume less and go back as nearly as possible to war-time standards as far as the buying of luxuries and high priced commodities is concerned, we would be working along sound economic lines. I do not expect to see any material drop in prices for a year unless the public really takes the bit in its teeth."

## PAYMENT OF ITALIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy—Before the recess the Premier introduced proposals for increasing the salaries of deputies—a proposal carried without the least difficulty in the Chamber—and for giving to senators a stipend for the first time in Italian history. This latter reform met with opposition from the Socialists on the ground that the Senate is a non-elective body, nominated by the Crown. Mr. Nitti was not

quite accurate when he asserted that all second chambers are paid. The House of Lords is not. But the Italian Senate, especially since Mr. Nitti became its President, has shown much greater activity than of old. Out of the 13 members of the present Cabinet five are senators—a more than usually large proportion—and there is talk of a reform of the Senate.

The increased cost of living in Rome has made almost inevitable some compensation to those who are forced to reside there, as are many senators, during the session of Parliament. The cost will, however, be considerable, for the Senate, which has no fixed number, consists at present of 359 members besides the seven princes of the blood who are of age. Besides, both senators and deputies have long enjoyed free tickets on the railways.

However, that is the affair of the Italian Treasury, whose present head, Mr. Luzzatti, is noted as a rigid economist of the old Liberal school, when "retrenchment" was a watchword of party politics. That was before the era of State Socialism, when politicians still read and accepted the doctrines laid down by Herbert Spencer in "The Man vs. the State." Mr. Spencer would now find few followers among public men, for economy is less popular (except as an abstract proposition) than spending public money. But Mr. Luzzatti was Mr. Gladstone's successor at the French Institute, and Mr. Gladstone once expressed his horror at a hundred million budget. Italy, however, is very economical in the modest stipends paid to ministers and even premiers, who certainly in these days work harder than most people and earn far less, except glory and criticism.

## GEORGIA'S VOTE IN DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia — Although Thomas E. Watson, former Populist candidate for President, received a plurality of 3517 votes over A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General of the United States, in the preferential primary election for Georgia's choice for the presidential Democratic nomination, he was 14 county unit votes behind Mr. Palmer in the final returns. Mr. Palmer carried 54 counties with 146 county unit votes; Mr. Watson carried 55 counties with 132 votes; and Senator Hoke Smith carried 46 counties with 108 votes. The total popular vote was Palmer, 48,460; Watson, 51,977; and Smith, 45,568.

## NEW ZEALAND'S LIQUOR POLL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—Recently the long delayed announcement of the revised figures of the liquor referendum was made. It showed the following results:

National Continuance.....241,251 votes  
State, Purchase and Control, 32,261 votes  
National Prohibition.....270,250 votes

Prohibition minority ..... 3,262 votes

In accordance with the terms of the licensing poll prohibition or state purchase had to secure an absolute majority or continuance would be declared carried. Prohibitionists are not dismayed at a defeat of this character. In view of the fact that 543,762 votes were cast they regard the 3000-odd minority as distinctly encouraging.

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## SCOTS NEXT MAY HAVE HOME RULE

Publication of the Government of Scotland Bill Shows the Present Political Tendency

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—At a time when devolution is the most prominent tendency in the British political system, so far as one part of the British Isles is concerned, the publication of the text of the Government of Scotland Bill is particularly appropriate, though it may be confessed that the difficulties to be overcome in putting a decentralization policy into operation in Scotland are by no means so enormous as in the case of Ireland. Scotland starts with the advantage that there is no vexed question of whether the geographical boundaries of the country are coincident with those of the nation or not, and this absence of complexity from the problem is reflected in the comparative calmness of those who are affected by the legislation in question.

Chief among the items referred to in the text is the statement that the bill represents a further installment of the policy of devolution initiated by the Government of Ireland Act, 1914, and provides for the establishment in Scotland of a single-chamber Parliament, subordinate to the Imperial Parliament, consisting of 148 members representing the existing constituencies, and returned by the Parliamentary electors, with the addition of peers.

## Representation to Continue

The representation of Scotland in the British House of Commons will continue as at present until federal devolution is complete, when the representation of the component parts of Great Britain in the Parliament of the United Kingdom will be reconsidered and readjusted.

The powers of the Scots Parliament include all those conferred on the Irish Parliament in the Government of Ireland Act, 1914, except the control of the Post Office and the power to vary customs and excise, but with the addition of the administration of old age pensions, national insurance and labor exchanges.

The King will be represented in Scotland by a Lord High Commissioner, who will have powers of administration and will act under the advice of an executive committee of the Scottish Privy Council.

## Taxes Can Be Varied

The proposed Scots Parliament is to have powers of varying Imperial taxes (excepting customs and excise) and for levying the existing Imperial taxes on heritable property in Scotland. Provision is made for the payment by the Imperial Exchequer of the Scottish Exchequer, out of the proceeds of Scottish taxes, of an annual sum toward defraying the cost of

Scottish services, and a joint Exchequer Board will be established to determine all questions arising under the financial provisions.

A further proposition is that the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council is substituted for the House of Lords as the final court of appeals, and that all constitutional questions be determined by that tribunal.

## MAINE PROTESTS NEW TRANSPORTATION ACT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine—Opposition to that section of the new transportation act of 1920, the adoption of which will result in a possible increase in freight rates over the present rates of from 20 to 25 per cent, or an increase of from 40 to 50 per cent over the lines of the Maine Central and Bangor & Aroostook railroads is planned by the state Chamber of Commerce and Agricultural League. The chamber will appeal to every business men's organization, industrial, commercial and agricultural interest in this State, to cooperate in opposing the measure, and the matter will be taken up at a big meeting to be held in Augusta, May 11.

"This matter will require the thought, the time, and money of the business of New England," says James Q. Gunlaw, president of the state chamber. It will require the best of organized and concerted action. Increase of from 40 to 50 per cent on the Bangor & Aroostook and the Maine Central Railroad would prove a severe blow to our State Pier and our industries because of the increased cost of all their supplies, both intra and interstate. It would prove a decided handicap in efforts to bring industries into the State. Our future, industrially, is hanging on the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission as to this increase in rates."

## COAST TRADE LAWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

HOBART, Tasmania—Representations were recently made to the Commonwealth Government by the State Government of Tasmania and public organizations, as to the injury that would result to Tasmania by the enforcement of the coast trade provisions of the Australian Navigation Act, which would prevent British overseas liners, that call at Hobart and load for overseas ports, from carrying inter-state passengers. The Federal Minutes for Trade and Customs has now announced that the bringing of this part of the act into force will be delayed, and an early opportunity will be taken to ask the Commonwealth Parliament to suspend the coast trade provisions. How long this will be for is not clear, but it will be to the end of June at least. The announcement that even temporary relief is to be given has caused widespread satisfaction in Tasmania.

## ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

County Jail as a Hotel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The gradual depopulation of the jails as a result of the Federal Prohibition Amendment is causing state and county officials to turn their minds to the problem of how to dispose of these institutions. "Down in Louisville, Kentucky," says the Boston Herald, "where accommodations are likely to be overtaxed the coming season, the authorities have hit upon a new plan for relieving their difficulties. It is announced that cells in the Jefferson county jail, from which most of the prisoners have vanished since the advent of prohibition, will be rented at the modest rate of one dollar per day to visitors who find themselves unable to procure rooms elsewhere. No one can complain that the jailer's tariff bears any indication of a profiteering proclivity, and guests are assured that they will be given 'ample protection.'"

"It is not every city that can look for a spring influx so considerable as that which annually comes to the Blue Grass region, nor, indeed, would every city have the courage to welcome its guests to this particular brand of hospitality. But why not? Jail accommodation has become a drug on the market. The per capita cost of maintaining them has soared skyward. The jail mattress is not made of elder-down, but it is at all events a good deal softer than a park bench. And the assurance of 'ample protection' is not altogether to be despised by men who carry a large part of their earthly possessions in a fat wallet."

## Increasing Economy Observed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Prohibition has been an important factor in bringing about an increasing economy in the operation of Massachusetts penal institutions, of which the closing of Camp Randall in Sherborn is but one of many evidences, according to Edward C. R. Bagley, deputy director of prisons in Massachusetts, who says that prohibition, probation and an abundance of high-wage jobs caused the population in all Massachusetts penal institutions to decrease from about 6000 five years ago to 2414, April 1, 1920.

Mr. Bagley then explained the economy in this way, that so long as the State or the county employed the

same number of men and institutions to care for small groups of prisoners as it did formerly for the large groups, there is little economy excepting in the amount of food and clothing required by prisoners. The economy comes when a group of prisoners dwindles to such an extent as to allow the dropping of many of the employees and when institutions can be entirely closed up as has been done in four Massachusetts cities.

Camp Randall is being closed, Mr. Bagley states, because its population has been reduced to nine men, whereas it was accustomed to have 35 or 40 in former years. This camp, like the other two in the State, is where prisoners from houses of correction in different counties in the Commonwealth were transferred on good behavior, so they might have the privilege of outdoor work during the latter part of their sentences.

As a further indication of the benefit of prohibition, Mr. Bagley said that July 1, 1919, there were 496 prisoners at the State Farm, the place where most drunkenness cases are sent, while on April 1, 1920, there were 247.

## LAKES TO OCEAN CONVENTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan — What is heralded as the most important maritime convention in the Nation's history has been scheduled for Detroit July 22, 23 and 24. The meeting is being arranged by the Board of Commerce to further the projection of the St. Lawrence River Canal, which will open the Great Lakes to ocean traffic. Invitations will be sent government officials, including President Wilson. Governors of western states and national industrial and civic leaders are expected to attend.

**HARVARD ENDOWMENT FUND**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — The executive committee of the Harvard Endowment Fund reported a total of \$12,112,358.38, representing the contributions of 17,380 subscribers, at the twenty-second annual convention of the Associated Harvard Clubs, at the New Willard Hotel. The endowment fund committee intends to continue its effort until a goal of \$15,250,000 is reached to cover the increase in salaries of Harvard professors, effective on September 1.

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### In Maize Chiffon and Crystal Beads

Is one lovely frock developed. Sleeves are of Bohemian lace. A girdle of pale green taffeta forms itself into a large flower at the side. The hem is restrained just enough for grace. \$185.

### In Laces and Nets, Pastel-Toned

Unusual effect is attained by these frocks. Quite different are they from the lingerie frocks of other days, which were quaint in type. These are striking perhaps because of girdles of metal brocades. \$75 to \$250.

### Tinted Net Frocks With Flowers of Lace Appliqued Are for Misses

Youth there is in bouffancy. And debonair grace, too. So one notes in a charming frock with a flower garland at the hoops. \$175.

### Embroidered Batistes and Taffetas

Brown or black taffetas are used as foundations. Over this is posed in tablier or panel-lines embroidered batistes in toast shades. The embroidery takes the form of eyelets exquisitely worked. \$125.

### Of Filmy Chiffon and Margot Lace

The Margot lace ruffles out in apron lines. Accordion pleated chiffon in flesh color is used in the under-dress, and beneath that a lace-floated petticoat. The under-bodice is entirely of lace. Beading, too, is noted. \$185.

Soft taffeta fashions another frock for misses. The skirt is entirely formed of silken petals edged in a rim of silvered ribbon. \$165.

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## MUSIC

## English Notes

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England—The Grimsby Quartet, after having been in abeyance for some time, has now reassembled, and played recently at the third of the meetings arranged by the Sunday Chamber Concert Society at Aeolian Hall. If the interpretations had been as interesting as the compositions given, the occasion would have been purely delightful, for the players in the quartet are such experienced artists, and Miss Jessie Grimsby is so strong and capable a leader, that only this lack of imagination prevented the best results being obtained. But she played each work from the viewpoint of Handel or Spohr, and her colleagues—Charles Woodhouse, Ernest Tomlinson, and Patterson Parker—adapted themselves, like the expert ensemble players they are, to her style. Still, unity is such an important factor in quartets that even where its result is the rounding and completing of an old-fashioned performance, it must be counted for righteousness. The program opened with Tschakowsky's quartet in F major, op. 22. This work, written in 1873, is almost orchestral in its structure, is intensely Russian in its outlook, rhythms and tone color, and demands absolutely that it should be played from that standpoint. The center of the program was occupied by two short works, a Lament by Ernest Tomlinson, the viola player, and Hugo Wolf's vivacious serenade, The Lament is admirably laid out for string quartet. Every touch in it tells, and as the thematic material is agreeable and sincere, the little work scored a definite success. Haydn's quartet in B flat completed the program.

The Queen's Hall symphony concert on March 6 was divided between German and English music, the latter being represented by George Dyson's "Siena," a brilliant bit of orchestral program music, which he conducted himself—and Bantock's setting of Sappho's "Hymn to Aphrodite," sung by Margaret Balfour. This is not the first time that "Siena" has been played in London, but it is so clever, so picturesque and buoyant that it only improves on further acquaintance. After "Siena" came Richard Strauss' symphonic poem, "Don Juan." This, in common with his other compositions, had been taboo during the war, and some curiosity was felt as to how it would be received. Exactly the same courteous interest and appreciation of its good points was extended to it that was displayed by the audience toward the other works; and it was, in fact, better played. Probably it had been more thoroughly rehearsed. Brahms' symphony in F, op. 90, certainly sounded under-rehearsed. Myra Hess played the solo part in Mozart's D minor piano concerto. Her charming temperament and musicianship are apparent in all she does.

but this music does not suit her as well as more modern works.

The Brand Lane concert in the Manchester Free Trade Hall recently was a triumphal success of the somewhat Corinthian order. The music, the chorus, the singers, and the audience were all on the heroic scale, and the enthusiasm was splendidly in keeping. The Handel section was in itself a paean of victory. Miss Agnes Nicholls sang "Let the bright Seraphim" with such fullness and power that for once the alternating phrases of the trumpet obligato did not overpower the voice. Mr. Robert Radford declaimed "Revenge! Timotheus cries" in his most heroic style, and, most effective of all, the magnificent bass duet from "Israel in Egypt," "The Lord is a Man of War," arranged as a double chorus, was sung with great volume of tone by a hundred bass singers of the choir. Those who can recall the singing of Sir Charles Stanley and Mr. Andrew Black in this duet at the Handel festivals of a former day, will know what is possible in the singing of this famous air; but the fact remains that solo voices rarely do it justice, and if chorus singing lacks something of the fine animation and delicate expression of solo singing, it gives volume and sonority just where they are most essential in a grand bit of Handelian writing like "The Lord is a Man of War," and the arrangement was voted a great success. Another battle-piece was represented by Wagner's "Ride of the Valkyries." A fine reading of the "Leonora" Overture, No. 3, was secured by Sir Henry Wood, who conducted with his usual vigor and sincerity. In the coming season the orchestra is to be increased to its pre-war footing.

Edinburgh and Glasgow have both enjoyed a visit from the Beecham Symphony Orchestra under Mr. Albert Coates' inspiring baton. In each city Mr Coates was making a first appearance as a conductor, and in both he won golden opinions. Disappointment was expressed that the Beecham Orchestra should have limited its range of interpretation by playing identically the same program in both cities, even down to the somewhat empty symphonic "Espagnole" of Lalo, brilliantly played as it was on both occasions by Madame Renée Chemet.

## Music in Chicago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The twenty-seventh concert of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, given on April 16-17, revived some of the music that belongs to what rather invidiously is known as the "classical era." It presented one composition, by Arne Oldberg, which belongs to modern times. Lud-

wig Spohr is one of the masters whose art is slowly fading from the pages of time. The conductor made an attempt to stay—it only temporarily—the passing of Spohr by offering the overture to his opera "Jessonda." There were days wherein the people who sat in concert halls and opera houses thrilled by the strains of "Jessonda"; even now the overture is not ungrateful to the ear. The first symphony by Schumann was given an interpretation which contained a bountiful measure of the inspiration that is in the work itself.

Mr. Oldberg, who is connected with the music school of Northwestern University at Evanston, presented his overture "Paolo and Francesca." This work had been heard previously 13 years ago and the music, which is dramatic and imaginatively felt, made a good impression at this revival. Mr. Stock and his performers gave it a glowing interpretation, and the composer was called to the stage to acknowledge the listeners' enthusiasm. In the second part of the concert was Tschakowsky's violin concerto was played by Mischa Elman. Mr. Elman was not quite happy at this concert. Some of the passages of Tschakowsky's work were sketched rather than played, but the violinist's tone—which is of great beauty—charmed the ear in the canzonetta.

A notable presentation of Bach's B minor mass was given by the Apollo Musical Club, under the direction of Harrison Wild, on April 19. This gigantic music was interpreted with remarkable beauty by the singers, who negotiated the difficult polyphony of the work with impressive skill. The soloists were Orpha Kendal Holtsman, who replaced Florence Hinkle, Louise Harrison, Slade, Reed Miller and Charles Tittman.

## NEW YORK PAPER RAISES PRICE

NEW YORK, New York—The New York Journal, an evening newspaper controlled by William Randolph Hearst, announced yesterday that, beginning today, it would advance its price from 2 to 3 cents. Increased cost of materials, machinery and labor, and increased profits for news dealers were assigned as reasons for the advance. It was announced that "advertising rates also are increased."

## TYPEWRITING CONTESTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

PINE BLUFF, Arkansas—For the first time in the history of the Arkansas Athletic Association and the Arkansas Inter-School Contest Association, shorthand and typewriting contests will be held during the annual meet in Little Rock, Arkansas, May 7 and 8. A trophy cup is offered as a prize to the school winning it two years in succession in each of the contests.

## MINORITY RIGHTS AT ELECTIONS

## H. P. Hill Sponsors Ontario Bill for Adoption of Proportional Representation in Province

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—Before the members of the Ottawa branch of the Canadian Club, H. P. Hill, member of the Ontario Legislature, delivered an address on the proportional representation system. It might be here mentioned that Mr. Hill is introducing into the Ontario Parliament a bill for the adoption of proportional representation. Mr. Hill stated that proportional representation was not a mere theory, but had been put into actual practice and thoroughly tested in many European countries, and in several parts of the British empire; and everywhere it had been tried, he added, it had met with approval of the people of all shades of politics.

Quoting Edmund Burke's dictum that "the virtue, the spirit and essence of the House of Commons consists of its being the express image of the people; that it should be a mirror of the political opinions of the people it represents," Mr. Hill deduced the conclusion that if two-thirds of the people of the country were of one shade of political opinion then two-thirds of the House of Commons of that country, should be of the same political opinion. When Burke expressed that opinion, the speaker said, 306 members of the British House of Commons were returned through the influence of 160 people.

## The Ideal Parliament

Continuing, Mr. Hill in part said, "We have abolished the open poll. This was only done after a tremendous amount of agitation and educative work. While we have made these advances toward democratic legislation so far as our representative bodies are concerned, we have always retained the single member constituency. For many years efforts have been made to eliminate this on the

ground that owing to this system minorities in the country were not adequately and properly represented in Parliament. Various remedies have been suggested, but up to the last 50 years none satisfactory has been evolved.

"How do our representative institutions measure up to Burke's ideal parliament?" asked Mr. Hill. "It is true that all our governments are elected by the people, but when we make an analysis or study of their representative character we find that while in a sense they do represent the people they do not mirror the political opinions sufficiently to come within the scope of this ideal. There are at present in Ontario 110 constituencies each returning one member. That member is supposed to represent the thought and feelings of the people in the constituency.

"Last October in the Ottawa West election I was elected but I only represented one-third of the people in the riding and two-thirds were against me. Similar incidents occur at every election. The fact is that in the single member constituency system the representative body is composed of a collection of men who, as a rule, represent the dominant political feeling of the constituency in which they are elected but not necessarily the dominant political feeling of the province. It is possible that the whole Legislature might be composed of Conservatives or of Liberals without opposition. This has happened twice in Canadian history.

Mr. Hill in concluding said, that in every country of the world where the single member constituency obtains exactly the same thing occurred. One

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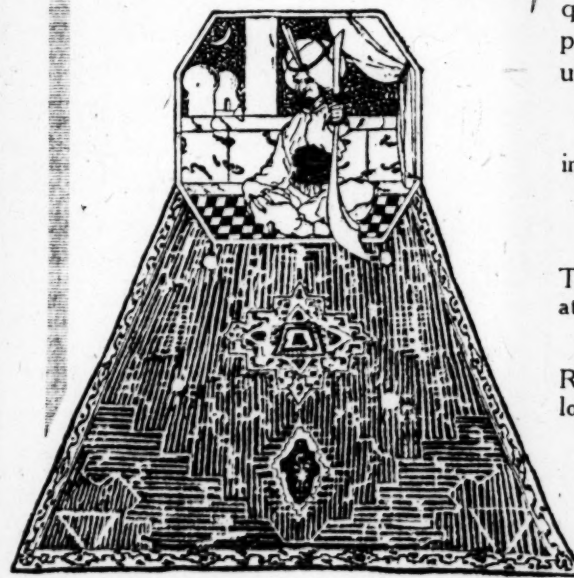
## Mandel Brothers

Chicago, Illinois

An importation just received from Persia and China adds to the importance of the

semiannual sale of oriental rugs  
at prices accounted low even before the present scarcity

Now, when it is exceedingly difficult to obtain rugs from the orient, the figures here quoted in this sale are all the more remarkable. Seldom has been seen so large a collection of these exotically splendid rugs, woven by hand in the exquisite designs and rich colorings for which the Far East is noted. There is practically no limit to the wear of these rugs. Appropriate backgrounds for luxurious furnishings.



## Heavy Persian Moussul Rugs, \$35

in sizes 3.3x5 to 3.7x6.2; beautiful weaves in tan, brown and pink effects; special. Rugs for doorways and table covers

—from southern Afghanistan

These in silky finish and soft red, blue and ivory effects. Sizes about 2.9x4.11 to 2.8x5.8; at \$40, \$45, \$55, \$65, \$75 and \$110.

## Extra fine Persian rugs in deep, silky pile

Rich blues, ivories, tans, rose, etc., in rugs varying in size from 4 to 4.6 wide and 5.6 to 6.6 long; \$140, \$125, \$115 and \$85.

Shiran rugs from Turkey, closely woven, in exquisite geometrical designs; size 3.6x5.6; unusual values at \$75 and \$55.

## Antique Chinese door mats, rich colorings, \$75 and \$65

Kermanshah and Saruk doorway mats, unusual weaves, so hard to find now. Size about 2x3. \$90 and \$75.

Extra heavy Persian rugs; intricate designs in very effective color combinations; average size 4.6x6.9; \$265, \$235, \$175. Heavy Persian hall runners; 3.4x9.5, camel's hair, \$150; 3.2x15.6, antique blue, \$85; 3.1x7.6, Moussul, \$50.

## Room size orientals specially priced

Arak Persian rug, 8.6x12.3; rose, red and blue figures; \$430.  
Shah Abbas, Asia Minor; 8x9.8; rose, Serabend design; \$465.  
Arak Persian, 8.10x12.5; blue, tan and rose; \$475.

## Umritzer India rug, 16.1x18, greens and reds, at \$600

Saruk, 8.5x12, rose and blue, \$825; 8.9x11.11, ivory and blue, \$800; 8.6x12.4, rose and dark blue, \$985.  
Royal Chinese, 9.3x11.11, blue and ivory, \$735.  
Royal Chinese, 8.9x11.8; dark blue, \$870.

## Palace Saruk Persian Rug

in fine silky weave; a beautiful rug in tans, rose and blues; 13.9x21.7, \$3,800.  
Extra fine Arak from Persia, 8.5x12; rose, blues and tans; \$950.  
A rare and fine Persian, 9.2x12; blue, tans and rose; \$1,020.

## Chinese rug, 9x12; taupe and blue; \$490.

Extra heavy Persian, 9.10x12.11; red and blues; \$465.  
Asia Minor heavy rug, 9.8x12.3; tans and rose; \$440.

## Royal blue Chinese rug, 10x14, royal dark blue and taupe, \$625

Kashan, the gem of Persia, size 7.7x10.11, in ivory and blue, at \$850; size 8.6x10.5, in blue, ivory and rose, at \$875.  
Chinese rug from the old period; heavy, silky pile, in blues, tans and rose; very rare; size 14x15, \$1,800.

## Extra Quality Arak Rugs

Rose ground, extra Arak, 8.8x11.11, \$740. Rose Arak from Persia, 8.6x10.5, \$625.  
Beautiful Arak, extra fine, 6.8x10.8, \$510; 6.9x10, \$480; 8.10x13.3, \$815.  
Eighth floor.

## Whittall Anglo-Persian rugs

—sale of a large consignment just received

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22 1/2 x 36-inch Whittall Anglo-Persian rugs at \$12.  
27 x 34-inch Whittall Anglo-Persian rugs at \$18.  
36 x 63-inch Whittall Anglo-Persian rugs at \$28.25.

## 9x12 Whittall Anglo-Persian rugs at \$175

11.3x12 Whittall Anglo-Persian rugs at \$240.  
10.6x12 Whittall Anglo-Persian rugs at \$240.

9x12 Sanford Beauvais seamless axminster rugs at 78.75  
8.3x10.6 Sanford Beauvais seamless axminster rugs at 69.50.

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## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

## BIG EARNINGS FOR AMERICAN WOOLEN

Annual Report Shows Balance of Nearly \$45 a Share for the Common Stock—Great Demand for Fine Cloth a Feature

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The American Woollen Company has issued its twenty-first annual report, for the calendar year 1919, showing net profits, after reserve for taxes and contingencies, of \$15,513,414, compared with \$12,324,084 in 1918 and \$15,664,985 before taxes in 1917. The net balance for the \$20,000,000 common stock in 1919 after depreciation and preferred dividends was equal to \$44.89 a share, compared with \$21.36 a share in 1918 and \$41.62 in 1917.

Of the special reserve for possible depreciation of inventory values of \$14,500,000 which appeared in the balance sheet for the first time in 1918, \$7,500,000 is now restored to profit and loss surplus. The net gain in profit and loss surplus for the year after the sundry charges was \$12,029,803, equivalent to \$60.14 a share on the common stock. The total profit and loss surplus now aggregates \$31,764,426 or \$157.77 a share on the common.

## Strong Financial Position

The asset showing is remarkably strong. Total of net quick assets alone is \$64,086,934, which after deducting \$40,000,000 preferred stock leaves \$24,086,934 applicable to the 200,000 shares common stock, or \$120 a share. Adding in plant value of \$39,917,482 gives a total tangible asset value for American Woollen common stock of \$320 a share.

## The income account follows:

	1919	1918
Net profit	\$15,513,414	\$12,324,084
Divs on com stock	2,800,000	2,800,000
Divs on pref stock	2,800,000	2,800,000
Depreciation	2,232,411	5,231,331
Balance	5,779,803	2,272,527
Res restored to sur	14,500,000	14,500,000
Res for inv dep.	7,250,000	7,250,000
Res for inv dep.	500,000	500,000
Res for pens	500,000	500,000
Sur for year	12,029,803	7,257,527
Prev sur	19,724,622	14,412,995
Dep resd to sur	1,530,000	1,530,000
Tax resd to sur	3,000,000	3,000,000
Total sur	\$1,754,426	\$1,724,622

\*Less reserve for taxes and contingencies.

## President Wood's Remarks

President W. M. Wood says in part: The year 1919 has been a successful one for your company considering the very unusual and disturbed conditions and the readjusting of industry to a pre-war or civilian basis. At the first of the year, the cancellation of government contracts with no civilian orders in sight, left a great deal of our machinery idle. This reached a low point early in February. On account of unsettled conditions throughout the country, there was no market for goods, so your company was unable to take any orders to fill the idle machinery caused by the changing from war conditions, but with the opening of our line in February at attractive prices, the state of perplexity and pessimistic attitude of customers changed to a feeling of confidence and optimism. Our purpose to stabilize the market at that time was accomplished. While your mills were taxed to capacity with orders for the balance of the year, full production was not approached until August, so that, in July, we could show only a very limited line and such goods as we had for sale had to be allotted.

## Demand for Fine Cloth

One of the features of the year has been the great demand for fine wool and cloth made of fine stock. This unprecedented demand for fine wools has resulted in tremendous increases in prices of fine stock. Since February, 1919, prices of these wools have risen 30 per cent to 40 per cent, and at the close of the year were still advancing. These advances in price, necessitating advance in prices of the products of your mills, did not deter the trade from buying in volume, in fact, all the economic conditions which have served to increase cost of production and prices have had little effect in producing unfavorable market conditions.

## STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Anglo-American Oil	23 1/2	24 1/4
Atlantic Refining	130 1/2	130 1/2
Borneo Strymer	450	450
Chesbrough Mfg pref	104	106
Continental Oil	155	157
Crescent Pipe	30	32
Cumberland Pipe	135	145
Galena Signal	67	67
do pref (new)	94	98
Illinois Pipe Line	165	175
Indiana Pipe	90	94
International Pet	32 1/2	33 1/2
Ohio Oil	47	49
Penn-Mex Fuel	47	49
Prairie O & G	590	610
Prairie Pipe	250	250
Solar Refining	490	490
South Penn	25	300
W Penn Pipe	67	72
W O of Cal	237	237
W O of Ind	210	225
W O of Kan	570	570
W O of Ky	490	490
W O of Neb	490	510
W O of N J	720	730
do pref	104	107
W O of N Y	402	402
W O of Ohio	475	475
W O of Pa	94	99
Union Tank	97	100
Washington Oil	23	28
W O old stock (all on)	2520	

## CERRO DE PASCO

NEW YORK, New York.—The Cerro de Pasco Copper Company reports for the year ended December 31, 1919, a surplus after depletion and depreciation of \$2,282,628.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

Yesterday's Market	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Can	127	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2
Am Car & Fdry	137	138 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2
Am Int Corp	92 1/2	93 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Am Loco	92 1/2	93 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Am Smelters	62 1/2	64	62 1/2	62 1/2
Am Sugar	130 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2
Am Tel & Tel	93 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Chic M & St P	35 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Chic R I & Pac	33 1/2	35 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Chino	34	34 1/2	33 1/2	34
Corn Products	102	102 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
N Y C Steel	210	216	215 1/2	215 1/2
Chic C & St P	34 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Cuba Cane	81 1/2	82	81 1/2	82
End Johnson	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Gen Electric	150 1/2	150 1/2	149	150
Gen Motors	318	324	308	312
Illinois	112 1/2	113 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Goodrich	68	68	66 1/2	66 1/2
Int Paper	77 1/2	78 1/2	76	76 1/2
Inspiration	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Kennecott	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Marine	81 1/2	82	81 1/2	82
do pref	81 1/2	82	81 1/2	82
Mex Pet	172 1/2	176	169	170
Midvale	44 1/2	45	44 1/2	44 1/2
Mo Pacific	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
N Y Central	74 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
N Y N H & H	30 1/2	31 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
do pref	30 1/2	31 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Pan Am Pet	96 1/2	98 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Penn	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Pierces-Arrow	63 1/2	63 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Reading	91 1/2	94 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2
Rep Iron & Stl	98 1/2	100 1/2	96 1/2	97
Robt D of N Y	112 1/2	113 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Sinclair	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
So Pac	97 1/2	97 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Studebaker	112 1/2	112 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Texas	47 1/2	47 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Texas & Pac	39 1/2	40 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Trans Oil	17 1/2	17 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Union Pac	118 1/2	119 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
U S Rubber	103	104 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
U S Steel	98 1/2	99 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
U S Realty	57 1/2	57 1/2	56	56
Utah Copper	73 1/2	73 1/2	72	72
Westinghouse	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Wills	22 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Worthington	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2

## LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 3 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Lib 4 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Lib 5 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Lib 6 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Lib 7 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Lib 8 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Lib 9 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Lib 10 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Lib 11 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Lib 12 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
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## CLASSIC PETROGRAD THE CITY OF PETER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Russia, so far to the east of the main highway of travel, is but little known to the traveler. To the Russian peasant, Russia is the world, for they have few of the advantages of education that many other countries give to the class that makes up the greater part of its population.

The great empires that lie to the west are little known, and but little understood. When Peter the Great wished to introduce the more progressive ideas of western civilization he met with opposition, his innovations and reforms being considered almost treason.

There are four routes that a traveler may take to enter this vast country of the Muscovites. The most popular is by way of Berlin and Posen; thence to the frontier city of Thorn, in Poland—where Copernicus, the Polish astronomer, taught in the university. From Thorn the journey is but a few miles to Alexandrova, where the traveler may go by rail to any part of Russia—by four classes—at prices very much less than are charged in America or European countries. For in Russia, the greater the distance one travels, the lower the rate per mile.

Another way of entering Russia is from the North Sea, via the Kiel Canal, up the Baltic Sea to Revel or Riga, past the fortress of Kronstadt, to Petrograd. Or one may go via New York to Libau and to Petrograd, or to Odessa on the Black Sea. Entry may also be made via Odessa from Mediterranean ports.

Let us journey together to the most important places and cities of this most interesting country, where the tourist is treated with the most kindly and unselfish consideration, from his arrival until he departs.

One must secure, before entering Russia, a passport from the country of which he is a citizen. This must be signed, also, by the representative of the Russian Government in the country of departure.

Upon our arrival at the hotel, we are asked by the clerk for our passport, which he delivers immediately to the police officials, who retain it until we are leaving for another city or country. There will be a charge of about 50 cents for the return of the document. At every town or city visited, we must do the same; and in every case there is a small fee required.

### A Picturesque Approach

We are now passing into the delta of the Neva, that some have said means "mud." On the right we see towering the great domes and spires of the palace of Peterhof, or Peterhof, meaning the House of Peter; and the place where the late Tsarevitch was born. It is noted for its wonderful fountains and statuary. Slowly our steamer approaches the canal that has been constructed so that vessels may not be detained on account of the sand bars that were formerly the cause of much delay when entering the mouth of the Neva.

Ahead may be seen the spires and turreted domes of the great buildings that announce our advent to Petrograd—named for its founder, Peter the Great. The city was constructed on marsh lands, and is one of the most attractive municipal fabrics of Europe. There is an impression of the Orient that comes to one upon first viewing this fair city of massive palaces and cathedrals.

Our ship is now slowly approaching the wharf, at which is waiting a crowd of curious people—the men all most universally wearing caps, and the women with tiny shawls over their heads.

Nearer and nearer we approach the landing, soon to hear for the first time, perhaps, the melodic sounds of Russian voices speaking their soft and musical language.

Beyond the waiting crowd we see the very picturesque "ivostchiks," or cabmen—or more correctly, "drosky men"—who are waiting with their little open carriages and tiny horses for passengers who wish to give them patronage.

### Manners and Customs

These men of the reins do not urge their ponies to go faster by a lash with their whip as do the French cabmen. They make a strange, clucking sound, placing the tongue in the roof of the mouth and drawing it quickly down. At this signal, the faithful little animals start on a pace over the great cobblestones that is really startling to those who are not accustomed to such rough usage. But as with many other things when traveling, one becomes reconciled to the severe shaking that is always to be experienced when riding in a Russian drosky.

Go to whatever hotel you may, you will find it surprisingly satisfactory, as Russians are very fond of good things, and have established a standard not equaled in any of the hotels of western Europe.

We arrive at our hotel, and paying our mild-mannered, never-smiling "ivostchik" his fare, supplement it with a few coppers. He always seems satisfied, no matter how small be his extra compensation.

We are met by a porter whose manner is courteous, and whose cap is decorated with peacock feathers, a custom of Russian hotels.

There is much ceremony, due, no doubt, to the Slav love of etiquette. Directed to our room by a sturdy fellow wearing a Russian blouse and a very serious expression, we will now prepare for our first meal of truly Russian character.

Entering the dining room, we are ushered to a daintily arranged table, in the center of which smiles a lavishly arranged bouquet of wild flowers, so dear to the Russian. For of all the things that are cherished by the people of Russia, folk-tales and flowers are first in their affections.

Of course we expect to be served that epicurean delight, caviar, and

thinly sliced black bread that has a sour taste—but it is not so. The first course is a thick, brown soup, served in a bowl containing large, round beans and a finely minced herb. Lying in the bottom of the smoking liquid are six plover eggs that have been boiled very hard and the shells removed. Following is served hors d'oeuvres, comprising pickled fish, olives, smoked salmon and minced cabbage, spiced and salted.

Sterlet, a fish much prized by the Russians, is served with sour cream, much used in soups, and with fruits,

cathedral of Kazan for fortune upon embarking upon some business undertaking; to the Preobrazhensky for the sick; to the Peter-Paul Sobor to be joined in matrimony. Peter's church has been most aptly chosen as the shrine of travelers, for was not Peter a wanderer, making voyages to Holland, France, England, Germany, the Crimea and far-away Archangel?

In a three-room cottage, that served as the first imperial residence in the new city, we see the boat modeled by Peter, and which was the seed from

Murillo, van Eyck, Paul Potter, Cuyper, Watteau, and Greuze. On the Square of Michael stands the Gothic treasure house of Russian art—the Alexander III Museum, holding the works of the best of Russian and European painters. Though the collection is not so representative of the modern Russian method as the Tretyakov Gallery of Moscow, it is valuable as a representation of the chronology of Russian art could not be dignified by that name prior to 1860, it has emerged very rapidly from the style



In a Russian market place

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

by the Russian chefs. Trundled on an English serving table, comes a portion of the tenderest veal, for it is hard to find in any hotel or private home in all of Russia, meat that is not tender and well cooked.

The woodlands of Russia and Siberia abound in wild game; and during the winter, which is very severe in many parts of the north, game is snared, or shot, and hung outside the izba, or house, to freeze and to be used as needed.

The tree partridge, which is very plentiful, is next served—broiled, with a salad. With this come little



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A padded driver

peas, stewed with mint and served in small silver side dishes, after which is served a bountiful portion of raspberries, to be eaten with sour cream.

A very delicious beverage named "kvass," and non-alcoholic, is brewed by the Russian, and is made from black bread and fruits of various kinds. It is most refreshing, and all nations would do well to encourage its production, as it makes a very wholesome and satisfying drink for all times of the year.

### The City's Attractions

The use of the drosky is universal in Russia, both with the well-to-do and with the poorer classes. The hire for one hour is not more than 30 cents, and as the little animals have been trained to travel fast, much may be seen in a few hours.

We now have before us a vast city having many delightful attractions—attractions, to those of the western world who first cross the conventional limits of European travel, that have the charm of the East with much that reflects the civilization of the West—the tinkling of troika bells, the monks in the garb of the Greek Church, the swarthy and serious-looking middle-class people, wearing Russian leather boots, the fabrication of Leipzig, and the melow street calls of the vendor of articles of his own manufacture.

Leaving the Nevsky Prospect, we turn toward the Neva, spanned by temporary bridges that are removed during the winter season, at which time the crossing is made on the ice. Along the right bank lies the splendid Winter Palace of Nicholas II; and across is the Prison of St. Peter and St. Paul, within whose domain lie the remains of the emperors and empresses of Russia, marked by a gold wreath, a double eagle and an ever-burning light. Near the chancel stands the throne, bedight with embroidered draperies of crimson, indicating the seats of the royal pair who occupied them.

Near the fortress or Prison of St. Peter and St. Paul stands a little wooden church consecrated by Peter the Great in 1710, and to this go those who wish to ask for protection when making a journey by land or sea.

To St. Isaac's, the splendid cathedral, but a short walk from the Neva, the faithful go for comfort when in distress; to the massive, spreading

which sprouted the modern Russian Navy.

From this historic memorial to the memory of Peter, we are attracted by the allurements of the Winter Palace, the house of treasure and tragedy, and having the largest collection of gold and silver plate of any palace of Europe. Rounding the great bronze fence that is unequalled for its massive size and artistic forms, we walk along the paved roadway that trails to the entrance of the winter home of Nicholas II.

We enter, and before us stands a splendid Russian in the regalia of an attendant. Our mentor eyes us with a seriousness that is not of the West, where an expectant servant awaits a supplementary coin for his service. Our attendant leads to the marble ballroom; we follow, and before us hang great chandeliers of a thousand sparkling cubes of clearest glass.

Within this hall the greatest functions of the Empire were held, during the lives of the tsars. Its walls are covered with gold and enameled salvers, gifts on state occasions by the various municipalities of Russia.

### The Haunts of Royalty

The saloon of the field marshals, the throne room, the pavilion, the Pompeian gallery, the "Gilded Hall" and the "Hall of St. George" flaunt their imperial treasure, and rows upon rows of portraits.

Until the last revolution, the room of Alexander III, to which he was brought when so seriously wounded, was shown to the visitor. In this most modest apartment were displayed the simple belongings, and the contents of his pockets, taken therefrom the morning of the day he passed away.

Adjoining the palace was the site where Catherine found retreat from the exacting demands of court life, and upon which now stands the Hermitage, holding within its grim walls one of the most priceless collections of art treasure in Europe. Its collection of Spanish art is second only to the peerless group of the



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Russian peasant

Prado in Madrid. Peter the Great, during his wanderings in the West, collected so many of the works of the Flemish masters that it is said the Hermitage collection rivals those of the best Flemish galleries. It is here that Rembrandt is represented by a greater number of canvases than in any other art museum of Europe.

Among other masters of color represented here are to be named Teniers, Rubens, van Dyck, Jordans,

of Brulov's "Last Days of Pompeii" to the heroic achievements of Rapine, Surikov, and Aivazovsky.

The political struggles of Russia have, to a very great degree, influenced her art, and it may be said that a tear has always found its way to the brush of the Russian artist. For in their works they have depicted the suffering and struggles of their countrymen in graphic and tragic manner.

## PROPOSED ROAD RULE CHANGE IS CONTESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia—While the British Columbia Legislature has passed amendments to the Highways Act which bring into force a change in the rule of the road whereby the right hand drive will be substituted for the left in this Province, the Hon. W. J. Bowser, leader of the Conservative opposition, maintains the act is ultra vires of the Province. His contention is taken on the ground that the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, which is under the jurisdiction of the Federal Railway Commission cannot be forced to make changes in its rails and street cars by the provincial government.

In support of his argument Mr. Bowser quotes findings of the Privy Council in 1899, when in the case of the Canadian Pacific Railway versus the Parish of Notre Dame and of Madden versus the Nelson and Fort Shepherd Railway, provincial legislation demanding certain action on the part of the railways affected was disallowed. Again in 1915 Mr. Bowser points out the Province of Alberta passed an act respecting railway crossings. This, too, was dissolved by the Privy Council on the ground that the Province had no jurisdiction over railways.

## CANADA'S POTATO EXPORT PROBLEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—During the year ended July 31, 1919, Canada exported a total of 4,150,847 bushels of potatoes to all countries. The month of May saw the largest movement, namely, a total export of 877,659 bushels.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, Ontario—Officials here and at the border believe it would be poor policy to attempt to stop the flood of potatoes to the markets of Detroit and other United States cities.

"In view of the fact that we are dependent on American coal," says Mayor Winter of Windsor, "I believe it would not be good policy to check the export of potatoes or any other food-stuffs."

As a result of the shipping of carloads of potatoes in Detroit at attractive prices, Essex County is almost depleted, Windsor faces a potato famine, and housewives are paying \$7.50 for 90 pounds as compared with \$5.50 a week ago.

## NATURAL RESOURCES TRANSFER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—One of the greatest questions in Canada from a provincial point of view is the transference to the prairie provinces, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba of their natural resources. The claims of the provinces are periodically impressed upon the attention of the federal government, and demands or requests, as the case may be, made for their transference. A definite statement was recently made in the House of Commons on the question to the effect that it was the intention of the government to hand over the natural resources as soon as terms fair and equitable to the other provinces of the Dominion could be arranged. It is believed that a definite statement will be made on the subject before the end of the present session.

## AIR PLANS ENGAGE WORLD ATTENTION

Aeronautic Programs, Commercial and Otherwise, Being Arranged by Many European and Other Countries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That aeronautical activities are engaging attention throughout the world is shown by a resumé of such activities compiled by the Manufacturers Aircraft Association from information furnished by the British Air Ministry.

In France the Undersecretary of State for Aeronautics and Air Transport to the Ministry of Public Works is entrusted with drafting all bills dealing with aeronautics and air transport and with introduction of them for discussion by the Chambre des Deputes. In southwestern France local papers report the passage of airplanes, thus awakening public curiosity in aviation matters.

### Navigator's Certificate

The British Air Ministry has published the text which candidates are required to pass before obtaining aerial navigators' certificates. Maj. Gen. Sir S. H. Sykes said recently in a lecture at the University of Liverpool that the expansion of aviation along both military and commercial lines was necessary for Great Britain's national security, and expressed the hope that the mother country and each dominion and colony would foster its local growth and that these efforts should be coordinated by a broad, progressive, imperial policy.

Switzerland has published detailed regulations for air passengers over the country as a decree of the Federal Council. The Council of Ministers, by royal decree, has issued air navigation regulations for Spain, also. It is reported that a hydro-airplane service between Palma and Barcelona is projected.

In Portugal the Town Council of Oporto has been persuaded to con-

struct an airdrome for commercial purposes. It is said that the most important routes are Lisbon-Oporto and Lisbon-Madrid and that airdromes should be able to supply all materials required by the military squadron and also by any civil aviation company which may be formed.

### Northern Africa Service

Italy announces that preparations are under way for a flight from Rome to Athens, also that an aerial service for northern Africa is being organized, at first to carry mails to northwest Africa and Abyssinia, later to points on the Red Sea, to Egypt and the Sudan. It is also proposed to connect the center of the Fezzan with the port of Tripoli by a commercial air route, shortening the journey to five hours as against two months by caravan. A Sardinian firm is reported to have acquired a concession with a 650,000 lira subsidy, for the transportation of passengers or goods between Rome and Sardinia, this to include free use of aeronautical material in Sardinia and a number of airplanes, hydroplanes, etc. Moreover, it is planned to establish an industrial institute for aviation and motor engineering in Turin to assist in the professional teaching of aviation and to expand the existing establishments in military schools which specialize in aviation.

Holland is planning another aircraft exposition to be held at Groningen in May during which time there will be a daily passenger and parcel post service by air between Groningen and Amsterdam. Excursion by air to the northern provinces and to London and Paris are on the program. The Dutch military and naval services are working together in making test flights for an air mail service in Batavia.

And now China is to have an aviation meeting, so it is reported, to be organized by the Ligue Aeronautique Francaise.

### NEW HAMPSHIRE DAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, New Hampshire—Plans are being made for an unusually attractive "New Hampshire Day" at the New Hampshire State College. The event this year will take place on May 5 and the exercises will open with an entertainment the night before. An out-of-door dinner and band concert will be features of the day's program. New Hampshire Day at the college means service, a day when the entire student body dons working clothes and with rakes, picks and shovels gives a day's manual labor to the college. It is to be the fourth New Hampshire Day, now a regular college holiday when all studies are suspended. During this day much work is accomplished and it is a day looked forward to by the entire student body.

## CLASSIFIED BY CITIES

### Classified Advertisements

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FOR SALE—Attractive summer home near the ocean; rooms, 2 bathrooms on second floor, hardwood floors, electric lights, fireplace, veranda on three sides, double garage and 25,000 sq. ft. of land; measure and country combined; safe place for children. Price very moderate to suit immediate purchaser.

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MAINE FARM  
110 ACRES, 60 in nice machine worked fields, balance woods and pasture; 40 acres of good growing pine; has cut 100 tons of hay; buildings good; 12 room house, bath, electric light, 4 open fireplaces; barn 40x100, 2 50-ton silos; everything in good condition; for \$7500. Shown by CLARENCE E. SMITH, Biddeford, Maine. GEO. W. HALL, 60 State St.

LITTLE BARGAIN  
5 ACRES; clear ponds, 6 room house, small barn; good sporting camp; for \$500. Shown by CLARENCE E. SMITH, Biddeford, Maine. GEO. W. HALL, 60 State St.

LUMBER MAN'S OPPORTUNITY  
600 ACRES, 50 in tillage, balance woodland; estimated 5000 cords of wood and 500 M of lumber; will cut 40 tons of hay; buildings out of repair; price \$5000. Shown by D. A. JOLEY, Waterville, Maine. GEO. W. HALL, 60 State St.

WESTON  
DO YOU remember the Queen Anne house in that beautiful wooded setting that you have admired every time you passed in your car? It is now on the market for sale. Price \$2000. For details please see Miss Willard, Central Square, Cambridge, Mass.

HOUSES AND APTS. FOR RENT  
FURNISHED APARTMENT in Fenway of 4 rooms, bath, kitchenette, and dining room; May 20 to Sept. 12. Handsomely furnished; sunny, new outlook; 3 rooms, kitchenette, and bath. Will consider offer for the season. Call or write, Suite 1, 137 Peterborough St., R. B. 1500-W.

STUDIO apartment attractively furnished, light, cool, spacious, large bedroom, bath, kitchenette, elevator service. 104 W. 40 St., New York City.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN  
HOUSEWORK ON A BUSINESS BASIS  
Assistant wanted to give 48 hrs. of every week. Good salary. Initiative and ability given for advancement. Marlboro St., Boston; winter: Cape Cod in summer. No meals provided in Boston, but are provided on business basis during summer. Know of laws in gen. with respect of heavy washing req. Servants need not apply. X 96, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

A SECRETARIAL SCHOOL desires services of an experienced teacher for office training department—commercial law and geography. Must be university graduate thoroughly capable and with some business experience. Salary \$2000 to start. Answer The Christian Science Monitor, 315 First National Bank Bldg., San Francisco.

WANTED  
WORKING HOUSEKEEPER  
Mother's helper or general maid. Protestant, pleasant home and good wages. Apply Mrs. F. H. SPEAR, Concord Rd., South Billerica, Mass.

WANTED—Working housekeeper. Protestant, for family of two adults and two small children; half hour from Boston; must be good plain cook; no laundry. Mrs. C. Proctor, Dover, Mass.

COMPANION for lady and assist with light housework. Family consists of mother and daughter. Refs. req. Apt. 12, 825 W. 179 St., New York City. Tel. Wadsworth 9250.

WANTED—A capable woman as second help in a private family of four adults. Send resume at once. Mrs. J. R. T., 508 W. 181 Street, New York City.

WANTED—Cook and second girl fly of 3—no wages going to court, June 15. Good wages. Mrs. E. S. Thurston, 12 St. Roman Ter., New Haven.

HELP WANTED  
WANTED—An experienced cook and experienced second maid for country home in Middle town, Rhode Island, from June 1 to Oct. 1; good wages; references desired. X 143, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BANK BOOKKEEPER—Must be familiar with Roulon Ledger. State expert and salary expected. N 29, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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## MAINE'S EFFORTS FOR EDUCATION PRAISED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine—According to the statement of Augustus O. Thomas, state superintendent of public schools, the people of Maine have made an heroic effort in their town meetings for the children of the State.

"This year will long be remembered by the teaching profession and I trust the people themselves in years to come may find some satisfaction in the noble effort they have made," said Dr. Thomas.

"The average appropriations for common schools for the year 1920 are 178 per cent over the appropriations made in 1919. The appropriations for all school purposes are in proportion. It is not unusual to find towns going from 100 to 200 per cent over last year."

"The equalization fund with the \$100,000 put aside by the Governor and Council will make it possible for rural teachers to receive a substantial wage increase. It now becomes possible for us to call for a higher degree of preparation on the part of the teachers in order that the services desired by the people may be rendered. Maine had unusually low salaries to begin with. When the figures are all in, it will be discovered that no state in the Union has made a more heroic effort and a greater showing than the State of Maine."

## MR. DE VALERA NOT A WELCOME VISITOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

CHARLOTTE, North Carolina—By a unanimous expression of the three Charlotte city commissioners, the city of Charlotte officially goes on record as declaring that the presence in this city of Eamonn de Valera, president of the so-called Irish republic, would be an "offense to the great majority of the citizens and that his visit would be looked upon with disapproval." While recognizing the right of Mr. de Valera to visit and to speak in Charlotte, the commissioners will officially ignore him should he come.

The local councils of the Junior Order United American Mechanics, Hornets Nest Camp, Woodmen of the World, Hornets Nest Post, American Legion, and other Charlotte organizations object to the proposed visit of the Irish leader to this city. He is scheduled to speak in Charlotte at the close of this month.

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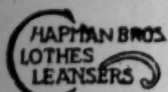
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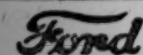
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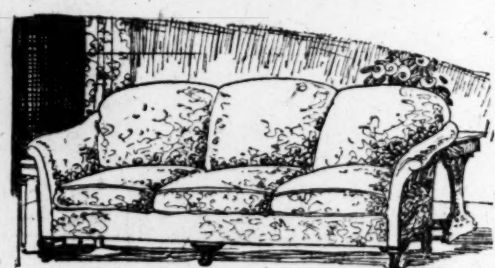
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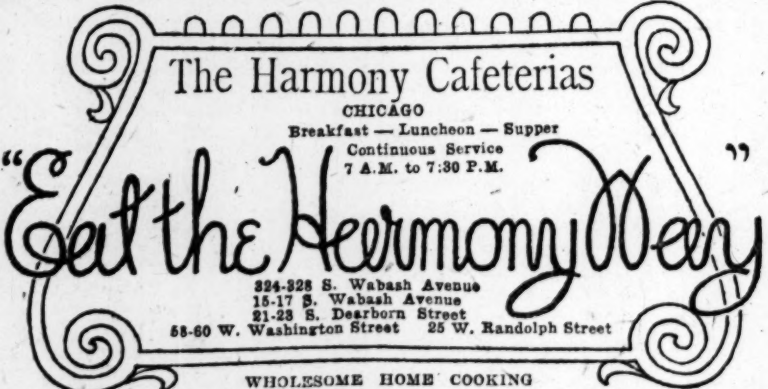
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## BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## A LITERARY LETTER

New York, April 26, 1920

READER may like an anthology, but he never agrees with it. He finds some favorites omitted, and some that are not favorites included. If he is a wise man he enjoys what is given to him, reflecting that an anthology is necessarily a personal selection, and is efficient or inefficient, according to the taste and wisdom of the anthologist. Nobody will deny that W. D. Howells is an eminent authority on the art of fiction, and so when he publishes a book under the title "The Great American Short Stories," containing 24, published in the last half of a century or so, I am strongly inclined to print the titles of the 24 Great Short Stories. But would it be fair? And how did Mr. Howells settle on the 24? What a task! The story that I should have placed first in the 24 is Stockton's "The Lady or the Tiger." Mr. Howells does not include this little masterpiece.

AN anthology that I have decided to add to my shelves is "A Treasury of English Prose" by Logan Pearsall Smith. I do so because the reviewers approve of it, and because of this extract from the preface of Keats:

"I had an idea that a man might pass a very pleasant life in this manner. Let him on a certain day read a certain page of full Poesy or distilled Prose, and let him wander with it, and muse upon it, and reflect from it, and dream upon it: until it becomes stale. But when will it do so? Never. When a man has arrived at a certain ripeness in intellect any one grand and spiritual passage serves him as a starting-post towards all the two-and-thirty Palaces." How happy is such a voyage of conception, what delicious, diligent indulgence.

Try it. Start forth on a day in the country with this book in your pocket, and this thought of Keats in your mind, and see what happens.

A BULKY, violet-colored volume that has just reached me from London is not the kind of book one takes on a country jaunt. It is a book to read leisurely at home, for it is full of facts and figures and chunks of British journalistic history told from the inside. The title is "Fleet Street and Downing Street." The author is Mr. Kennedy Jones, who was Lord Northcliffe's journalistic partner for 18 years, and within its pages we are given the history of the way these two forces handled The Evening News, the Daily Mail and The Times. K. J., as he is called, is very courteous to Lord Northcliffe, but he gives the reader the impression that Lord Northcliffe was very lucky in having such a partner as K. J. Having made a fortune, which was what K. J. meant to do when he entered the arena of managerial journalism, he has now left journalism for politics. In the journalistic world Mr. Kennedy Jones had the reputation of being practical and brusque. "Did he ask you to sit down?" asked a friend of an Essayist who had just returned from an interview with K. J. at Carmelite House. "No," replied the Essayist, "but I got even with him. I leaned negligently against a Spanish mahogany bookcase and called him Jones."

AMERICA reads plays. Over 40,000 copies of John Drinkwater's "Abraham Lincoln" have been sold. Others sell freely, and Mr. George Middleton tells us that plays are most widely read in those sections of the country removed from producing centers. They also sell well in New York. On a bookseller's table I found enough plays to stock a shop. I picked one and bought it: "The Admirable Crichton" by Barrie. What delightful reading it is, how neat, balanced and Barrieish. But how wicked of him to change the last act; how I missed the allusion to the establishment in the Harrow Road—the fashionable end. There should be a literary law against authors rewriting and changing their books in later years. Meredith, James, Kipling, Barrie—when they alter they wring the withers of their readers.

AND "The Admirable Crichton" had already suffered from the heavy hand of the movie man. Oh, but his hand is heavy. His heart is with melodrama not with art. Yesterday I saw "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" on the screen. The costumes, the mise-en-scene were admirable, but the art by which Stevenson made this incredible story credible had vanished. Nothing but the gaunt and ugly structure of the melodrama remained. I had to reread the book to recover my admiration for "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." Some day the movie man will discover the right drama for the movie. Adaptations of stories and plays, with all the art omitted, are not the right material. No doubt wise Bernard Shaw realized this when he refused an offer of a \$1,000,000 for the film rights of all his plays. He does not need the money, and he knows that film adaptations from plays and novels are mere waste of time.

CHARLES AND MARY LAMB wasted their time when they wrote "Tales From Shakespeare." For the Tales are nothing. It is the way that Shakespeare shaped them, his vision and his language that counts. So I am rather astonished to find that Mrs. Edith Ellis Furness, co-author of that delightful comedy "Mrs. Jinn Thompson," is going to rewrite Shakespeare, to make him "interesting." Shakespeare does not need rewriting, but what he certainly wants is cutting down. And that is what he gets from every manager.

STATISTICIANS have issued their analysis of books issued in 1919. It is quite encouraging. The output in fiction—Great Britain 1217, United States 964—was almost beaten by the output in sociology and economics—Great Britain 821, United States 891.

The total issue in 1919 was—Great Britain 7327 new books, 1925 new editions, United States 7625 new books, 969 new editions; but it must be remembered that many of the books in the American totals are of British origin.

JOHAN Bojer, the Norwegian author, has arrived, and is "seeing America" preparatory to his autumn lecture tour. One of his books "The Power of a Lie," which was crowned by the French Academy, reposes on my table. I open it to read the introduction by Hall Caine. It begins "This is a great book. I can have no hesitation whatever in saying that."

ANOTHER arrival is Henry W. Nevins, father of the artist, author of that delightful book "The Plea of Pan" and a staff writer on the London Nation since its origin in 1906. Mr. Nevins is a world famous war correspondent. He has been everywhere, including Suva Bay and Salonika.

IN my evening paper I found a list of my five favorite fiction books—by a girl of 17. They were—"Westward Ho!" "The White Prophet," "Ninety-Three," "Quo Vadis," and "Red Rock." I read the list aloud to a girl of foreign extraction, who is rather more than 17. "What are your favorite fiction books?" I asked. She reflected, then wrote down these: "Mill on the Floss," "Return of the Native," "Tess of the d'Urbervilles," "Jude the Obscure," "The Old Curiosity Shop."

TO my collection of Straight Statements by Eminent Authors, I have added the following:

"I cultivate dullness in a world grown too noisy." (Henry James.)

"Not long since I re-read 'Quentin Durward.' What a book of hasty expedients and artistic 'slimness.' If I wasn't so tragically addicted to money-making I would write a destructive study of 'Quentin Durward.'" (Arnold Bennett.)

AMONG the new books I should like to read are:

"Mrs. Gladstone." By Mary Drew. Because having read the Life of Mrs. Robert Louis Stevenson I realize that wives of great men may remind us that we can make our lives sublime.

"Scrambled Eggs." By Lawton Mackall.

Because I am making a study of Humor and authorities tell me that Mr. Mackall should be considered.

"This Side of Paradise." By F. Scott Fitzgerald.

Because this first book of a young author is being talked about, and I like first books. They may be crude, but they are often fresh. —Q. R.

## THE LANGUAGE OF CONRAD

A Personal Record. By Joseph Conrad. London: J. M. Dent. 6s. 6d.

This book first appeared in 1912 under the title "Some Reminiscences"; it was reprinted by Nelson & Sons in 1916 under its present title and now appears for the third time in a new edition. Conrad has written a new 16-page note in which he deals with two personal matters; and, as his admirers will readily believe, this new matter is worth the buying of the book. In the first place Mr. Conrad tells us how he came to write in English and smiles at the reviewers who have made copy out of the good English of a Pole. "I have always felt myself looked upon somewhat in the light of a phenomenon, a position which outside the curious world cannot be regarded as desirable." There is an erroneous opinion, he says, that he made a deliberate choice between French and English, which is not so, it arose from a conversation in which he said that had such a choice been necessary he would have been afraid to attempt expression in a language so perfectly crystallized. "The truth of the matter is that my faculty to write in English is as natural as any other aptitude with which I might have been born. . . . it was I who was adopted by the genius of the language, which directly I came out of the stammering stage made me its own so completely that its very idioms I truly believe had a direct action on my temperament and fashioned my still plastic character. . . . All I can claim after all those years of devoted practice, with the accumulated anguish of its doubts, imperfections and falterings in my heart, is the right to be believed when I say that if I had not written in English I would not have written at all."

The other matter of a personal nature leads Mr. Conrad to give us a few pages about his father, the Polish spirit and his struggle for self-expression, which are as fine as anything he has written.

The rest of the book probably needs but little introduction to Mr. Conrad's readers, and those who are his critics will remember his reply to their complaint that he is coldly objective to a degree which surpasses what should be. "It seems to me that . . . I am suspected of a certain unemotional, grim acceptance of facts; of what the French would call *sécheresse* d'âme. . . . My answer is that if it be true that every novel contains an element of autobiography—and this can hardly be denied—then there are some of us to whom an open display of sentiment is repugnant. I would not unduly praise the virtue of restraint. It is often merely temperamental. But it is not always a sign of coldness. It may be pride. Surely a subtle piece of human psychology. The readers will find it interesting to turn from these reminiscences, to those of Maxim Gorki: the facts of environment and the stresses of fortune which the two so vastly different intellects see fit to recall give a deep insight into the human nature which produced their work. Above all in the case of Conrad do we see the influence of ships and seas; he is the amphibian among artists.

## A BOOK OF THE WEEK

The Life of Thomas Coutts, Banker. By Ernest Hartley Coleridge. London: John Lane. Two volumes. 12 2s. 6d. net.

The life of Thomas Coutts occupies a bare half column in the Dictionary of National Biography, and the material of these goodly volumes is almost wholly new. They show us Thomas Coutts, the fourth son and fifth child of John Coutts, Lord Provost of Edinburgh, in his rise from younger brother in a small local banking house to millionaire, from marriage with his brother's nursemaid, to host and friend of the royal family. They show us the anxieties of the city during the American and Napoleonic wars; the money troubles of the great Lord Chatham and of the Cardinal of York, the forced repentances of Charles James Fox, the tiresome factiousness of Sir Francis Burrell—the most uncomfortable son-in-law, surely, that ever banker to the royal family had to put up with. And over and above it all is the personality of Thomas Coutts, shrewd, affectionate, hard-headed, a true Scot in money matters, a true Romantic in his twice-repeated version of all for love, without its sad sub-title of The World Well Lost.

Thomas Coutts was a member of an old family settled in Montrose, and his father, the Lord Provost, was the owner of a pleasant little estate hard by, as well as of a stately town house and a small castle purchased and modernized by himself, Hallgreen, near Bervie. A man of commanding character, the Lord Provost, with his hot temper and piercing black eyes, was a father to be proud of. The boy was apparently brought up partly at Allanbank by his grandmother, Lady Stuart, partly at Montrose. The chief event of his school life was the formation of an intimate friendship with Caleb Whiteford, the wit immortalized by Goldsmith in "Retaliation," and once given, Coutts' friendship was rarely withdrawn.

But the boy was not to remain long in Edinburgh. When he was sixteen and seventeen, the Edinburgh firm decided to open a new branch of the bank in London, and the boy, with his eldest brother, was sent to take charge of it. Such was his success that in 1760, when the second brother, James, was left sole proprietor and manager of the London bank, which flourished exceedingly, Thomas was offered, and accepted, a partnership with a third share of the profits, and nine years later still the successful banker married his brother's servant, Susan Starkey. What might seem a mésalliance turned out a source of happiness. Susan, a strong and capable woman, made him an excellent wife, and in a few years was accepted even in Scotland, as the guest and intimate friend of such nobly born Scots as Sir Hector Munro and the Duke and Duchess of Gordon, who signs herself, to the former nursemaid, as "yours most affectionately," to the infinite honor of both.

The banking house flourished, and by 1774 the firm was able to purchase a portion of the Adelphi, and a little later a house in John Street, and to join them both by the graceful bridge which is one of the features of William Street, Strand. It was in the Strand house with its Adam mantelpieces and Chinese wall paper, the gift of Ambassador Lord Macartney, that Coutts lived for over 20 years, and the bank had again extended its area when he reluctantly obeyed the dictates of fashion and moved with his wife and daughters to genteel quarters in the West End.

Meanwhile old friendships were kept up. Caleb Whiteford, now a wit and man of letters, was constantly invited to Coutts' table; his cousin, Col. John Walkinshaw Crawford of Crawfordland, the proprietor of some "watery acres" to which Coutts, "more Scottish," was in the habit of alluding with wearisome jocosity, was another; the Earl of Stair, "the Cassandra of the State," a third; and it is Coutts' correspondence with these old friends that fills in the gaps in our knowledge of the banker's career from the dissolution of partnership with his unsatisfactory brother James in 1775, which left him in sole command of the business, and his visit to the Continent in 1788.

Coutts, like Lord Stair, was strongly opposed to the American War, and records his impressions of the ill state of American affairs, in strong terms; it was perhaps his attitude in the matter which led to the intimate correspondence on Lord Chatham's affairs with the Countess, who describes the great Earl's sufferings, whether personal or financial, with a dignified openness which does honor both to herself and to her banker. It was through her that Coutts proposed to the Earl again to form a government; it was through him that Lady Chatham pressed her husband's claims upon the Treasury; and the highest tribute to the discretion of both is that Chatham with all his uneasy pride, seems to have felt no resentment against either.

The most striking and pathetic document among the mass of new material which Mr. Coleridge has so admirably put together, is an unsigned letter from a lady whom he identifies as Lady Mountstuart, daughter-in-law of the Earl of Bute, describing her husband's financial straits, his restlessness and love of change, and his desire to leave Turin and return to London, a step in which she beheld financial ruin for her family and moral ruin for her eldest son, a boy of 15. The appeal to Coutts to use all his influence not to assist the plan of living in England is tragic in its simplicity and force; one would give

much to know the correspondent's answer, the rather that, all unconsciously, the poor lady was appealing to the father of her husband's second wife, the beautiful Fanny Coutts. A lighter but equally human note is struck by Coutts' letter to Crawford from lodgings at Abergavenny in the summer of 1783, which ends "Miss Peggy Jones' ink will permit me to add no more, and being Sunday I can get no other." Lodging-house ink has then an unchanging history; it is always there and always bad, and has to be replaced as soon as possible.

In the formation of the Coalition Ministry of 1783 Coutts took a deep and far-reaching interest, not as a man of business only, but as the personal friend of the Chatham family and "young Mr. Pitt"; but like most sober men, he distrusted the party led by Charles James Fox: "I fear it [public spirit] is wanting on both sides," he wrote to Lord Stair in the December of that year, "but I am sure of this, it will never be found at Brookes or Almack's." He rejoiced over the Whig débâcle at the election of 1784, when 161 of "Fox's Martyrs" lost their seats, and, next year—15 years before Pitt adopted the policy that is—urged that the corruption of the Irish Parliament should be put to an end by a true Scot in money matters, surprising, therefore, to find him succumbing to the personal charm of Fox himself, and "without hope or expectation of repayment," advancing him two sums of £5000 in 1787 and 1788 respectively, a kindness which Fox acknowledged in the most generous terms, presenting, however, as is the way of bankrupts, an imperfect schedule of debts to this unexpected friend.

Meanwhile Coutts' three daughters were growing up, and two of them had been sent to school in France. Coutts, who with his family had been making tours at intervals in England, Wales, and Scotland, now determined to go abroad, to see for themselves if the school, of which they had heard ill reports, were suitable, which it proved emphatically not to be. From Paris he wrote to the famous Duchess of Devonshire in intimate terms. In reply to a request for a letter, asking her to use her influence with the Prince of Wales that he would "be continued banker to the King's Privy Purse" in the event of his coming to the throne, which seemed at the moment not improbable, it was perhaps through Fox that the banker came under the influence of the Duchess; and he knew what we now know of the corruption of the Devonshire House circle, it is certain that he would not have asked her for introductions for his young and beautiful daughters.

Perhaps the most curious detail of this part of the correspondence is Fox's mention of going to Bulstrode. The interest of the allusion is not mentioned by Mr. Coleridge, but on the demise of her old friend the Duchess of Portland, Mrs. Delany, whose home Bulstrode had virtually been for many years, felt it impossible to stay under the new régime, and was given the house in Windsor Great Park, so familiar to us through Fanny Burney. The story of the house, so a visitor shows there was more than justification for Mrs. Delany's misgivings.

After his return to London, Coutts set out again for the Continent, and it was on this second journey that he came into contact with the exiled Stuarts. At Frascati the Cardinal of York put on Fanny Coutts' finger "the ring which Charles I wore at his coronation," and gave the banker a silver medal of himself. Coutts' records that the Cardinal expressed himself "in very handsome and most generous terms" on the character of George III, and the meeting eventually led to that monarch's grant of a pension to his exiled cousin, who had lost most of his wealth in the crash of the French Revolution, and to the banker's romantic generosity toward the Countess d'Albestruff, daughter of Charles Edward and Clementina Walkinshaw, and in turn to her rather mysterious son Count Rothenstarr. The Cardinal's bequest of "a gold snuff-box, a set of de voyage, two china vases, and a gold medal of James II" show his personal gratitude for the services of the banker of the king de facto to the exiled king de jure, the last of his unhappy race.

As years went on, Coutts' correspondence and friendships were augmented by his dealings with nearly all the sons of George III, who wrote to him as "yours unalterably," dined with him, and borrowed money of him, with the greatest good humor and affability. It is pleasant to read Mr. Coleridge's tribute to the Duke of Kent, the father of Queen Victoria, who lessened his income and lost his post at Gibraltar by trying to put down old abuses, and who was, what the other royal brothers certainly were not, a conscientious and hard-working man. Coutts had a great liking for him, and his relations with the royal family must have been firmly rooted indeed to have withstood the shock of the proceedings of such a son-in-law as Sir Francis Burrell. Susan, the eldest daughter, had married the Earl of Guilford; Fanny, the second, ultimately married the Marquis of Bute, husband of the Lady Mountstuart already alluded to; but Sophia, the youngest, had set her affections on Sir Francis Burrell, an ardent politician, a violent Radical, and a demagogue—if a conscientious demagogue—of the deepest dye. Coutts, as he wrote to William Pitt, "detested his Jacobinical connections," and although for a time he shared a house which he "bought and let" to the Burrells, "with a very innocent view of keeping him from emigration," the position must have been difficult indeed. They were ultimately next-door neighbors in Piccadilly when Sir Francis' house was be-

sieged and himself arrested and taken to the Tower on a warrant from the Speaker; the whole episode, as here given, should be read by students of modern history, since it made as much noise at the time as the Wilkes riots, and, incidentally, since it disproves the tradition recorded by Lady Ritchie that Burrell was arrested in his garden at Wimbledon. It was his wife and children who were there, and anxious correspondence passed between them and the banker when the dramatic event took place.

It was during the same eventful year 1810 that Coutts' recently discovered correspondence with his second wife, a charming young actress called Harriot Mellon, begins. Of the innocence of their earlier relations there can now be no question, but the hasty, and as it turned out, technically illegal marriage at the earliest possible moment led to much ill-feeling in the family. Harriot Mellon, however, in her very difficult position, carried herself with a dignity and discretion which could hardly have been expected from her upbringing.

Some instances of Coutts' political wisdom we have already quoted; here are two more, which are not without interest at the present time. "There is no instance of opposition by force of arms subduing opinions always grown stronger and more inveterate," he wrote to Whiteford in 1794; and to the same correspondent apropos the financial rumors of two years later, "He [Pitt] is mad to think of raising supplies by anything like a forced loan, for he may fall in getting it. He may bring about a bankruptcy or even a civil war." Fortunately Pitt did nothing of the sort; but quibus custodiet ipsos custodes? A First Minister has not always at his elbow a financial adviser with the wisdom, honesty and independence of Thomas Coutts; it is because of those qualities that he exerted upon public affairs, that his life deserves to have been written by so practiced and scholarly a chronicler as Mr. Coleridge.

## GRACEFUL ESSAYS OF FRIENDSHIP

From Friend to Friend. By Lady Ritchie. London: John Murray. 6s.

In the graceful essay which gives its title to the book, Lady Ritchie conjures up little pictures of the friends of her childhood, little episodes of the fragrant and unforgotten past, till the reader is taken into the charmed circle, and himself becomes the friend to whom she speaks. "Spending the summer there while my father was in Germany"—this portion of the second sentence of the book carries us back, it seems, to the heroic age; did not Thackeray himself write "De Juvénite," and prophesy of the lonely figure of the last man to remember a stage-coach, and is not his own figure as remote to us as the stage-coach to his younger readers of the sixties?

Friendship is indeed the keynote of the book: the friendship of Lady Tennyson and the gentle, humorous, and commanding Mrs. Cameron, in whose hands photography became an art while still a base and mechanical pursuit elsewhere; the friendships of the noble sisters, Fanny Kemble and Adelaide Sartoris—does the present generation know her week in a French country house as it should—the friendship of the Thackerays and Brownings in the winter of 1853-54, with its haunting picture of the poet and his wife working close to each other, the latter "hiding her papers under the sofa cushion if anybody came in."

And what a memory was Lady Ritchie's! The glimpse of Lockhart, with his "pale beautiful face," being driven out into the Campagna, his inconspicuously human affection for rolled wafers filled with whipped cream; the romance of the tapestries bought by Browning from a rag-shop to keep the draft from his wife, and now among the treasures of South Kensington; George Sand hurrying from her villa in the Campagna to greet Mrs. Sartoris, the great Frenchwoman in a little prim cap tied under the chin, the Englishwoman with "her beautiful head like that of some classical statue nobly set upon her shoulders. But no classical statue ever looked at you as she did; her eyes and mouth spoke before she uttered." Happy are those who have such memories, and who can thus beautifully share them with others!

The sketch entitled "The French Village" is in its tender yet incisive beauty worthy of the author of "The Village on the Cliff." It is a glimpse of France in 1913, that France which Thackeray and his daughter so finely loved, before the horrors of war had come upon her. The peasant mother singing to her child, the village auctioneer with his bonbonnières, Titians, and Rembrandts—these things are slight, maybe, but they are touched with the pen of a master.

The past has been lived, has in its turn been given life, in all that Lady Ritchie ever gave us. And the passing of time is shown in one small thing: the name of Mr. Murray on the title page. The link between the Thackerays and their generous friends and publishers, Smith & Elder, has snapped at last, but its memory is imperishable; and now that the first is gone, no name could more fittingly be found upon the title page than the historic name of Murray. Yet we sigh as we put the book aside and think of what is now no more, and was for many years. But the memories are gracious, and such books as this make the past a part of our own life, and earn anew our love and gratitude to the daughter who so loved her great father and their common friends; for we end, as we began, with friendship.

## OUR POETS

Walter de la Mare

There is a well-known illustration of William Blake's to Young's "Night Thoughts" in which the dreams of a sleeper are seen coming from him like delicate fairy forms: the wonderful airiness of the figures can never be forgotten when once seen and we are left marveling how a pencil could ever have been made to capture such grace and intangible loveliness. In considering the qualities of Walter de la Mare's verse this drawing springs at once to the eye of imagination, for it is the same facet of beauty that Blake has crystallized into line that this poet reveals through his gossamer net of words. In an age when prose epigram disguised serves too often for poetry, de la Mare is almost our only true lyric poet: the authentic descendant of that gossamer school of poetry, which claims Herrick, and Shelley in his shortest and most spontaneous lyrics, and Catullus and the rest.

The true lyric may be made of simplicity but the false lyric is known by its banality; and the quality which distinguishes de la Mare from so many of his contemporaries is that his simplicity comes from single vision in the white heat of artistic apprehension, while theirs being an assumed pose necessitated by reaction from the subtlety of the '90s earns for them the cognomen of the "dada-school of poetry." So many "Georgians" when they sing about birds turn them into dicker-birds in their terror of thought and their belief that thought being destructive of emotion is best kept out of poetry; de la Mare on the other hand has that bird-like quality within him which alone can justify the singing about birds or crown it with artistic success.

What lovely things  
Thy hand hath made,  
The smooth-plumed bird  
In its emerald shade,  
The seed of the grass,  
The speck of stone,  
Which the wayfarer ant  
Stirs, and hastes on!

Or again, to illustrate his art we may quote the whole of a poem called "The Linnet":

Upon this leafy bush  
With thorns and roses in it,  
Flutters a thing of light,  
A twittering linnet.  
And all the throbbing world  
Of dew and sun and air  
By this small parcel of life  
Is made more fair;  
As if each bramble-spray  
And mounded gold-wreathed furze,  
Harebell and little thyme  
Were only hers;  
As if this beauty and grace  
Did to one bird belong  
And, at a flutter of wing,  
Night vanish in song.

Throughout his work we are made to feel that de la Mare has not sold his birthright of happiness; an unhappy poet can only become a satirist and many writers today show signs of having sold this birthright without accepting the logical consequences. Moreover, there is nowhere in de la Mare's work to be found the yellow flat poet, he does not carry with him the flavor of Soho restaurants. This does not mean necessarily that he does not live in Bloomsbury or Camden Town and lunch every day at the Au Petit Savoyard; he may do so, but his art is not the child of his surroundings. Blake lived all his life in London but he never lost touch with birds and flowers, and it is birds and flowers that seem to have given their very forms to the poems of both alike.

"The Listeners," "Peacock Pie," "Poems," and "Motley" are the four most important volumes of verse we have had as yet from de la Mare. In "The Listeners" the title poem reveals one quality of his in a way which could not be surpassed; it is the quality of verbal mystery, a sense of the mysterious distilled rather from the sound and the choice of words than from the subject matter. It is this quality which makes him preeminent today because it is so rare in contemporary verse: the eternal argument as to the relation between form and content has overflowed from the aesthetics of pictorial art into the criticism of poetry often, as with Italian futurist poetry, with foolish results. Inferior poets choose either form or content as the object of their effort, but in a few cases only the true art of poetry is reached in a perfect fusion between the two; when we find this, sense plays an inferior part, and though we cannot tell why the mere music of tuneful words gives us that exaltation which is the end of art, we know that some subtle artistry of words and phrases suddenly touches something hitherto silent in us.

It is strange that for every page of criticism and for every hour of conversation about de la Mare's poetry, there are spent in the praise of other and lesser contemporary poets; the relative neglect of his work may be diminished when a collected edition appears, but there is something retiring and modest about the best lyric poetry which makes its influence less seen than felt, and the influence of de la Mare's work subsists while the noise is gathered about the books of others: rooks and crows are important, but no more important than wrens and robins, though we notice them more.

## ON PUPPETS

A Book of Marionettes. By Helen Halman Joseph. New York: B. W. Huebsch. \$5.

Puppets pulled by strings seem, after all, rather human little creatures. One interested in either George Meredith's almost classic views on "the comic spirit" or Mr. Bergson's theories of laughter will find it entertaining to run through this modest volume to

see something of the delicacy of effect possible with dolls. Mrs. Joseph's book is very readable, fairly well illustrated, and has a bibliography that will be useful for any who wish to look into the subject more thoroughly. Her account pleasantly though rapidly covers the history of marionettes, from the time of "the first articulated dolls" manipulated by ingenious, hidden devices in the vast temples of India and Egypt to the present of Tony Sarg. Some of her chapters are arranged by countries; and others take up such subjects as "Toy Theaters and Puppet Shows for Children." The whole is thus a rather well-arranged presentation of one delightful phase of the theater.

## WHAT CHILDREN LIKE TO READ

There is a definite distinction to be made between what children like to read and what children ought to read. Yet those parents who appreciate the important part which reading plays in the development of their children, even from their earliest years, must make an intelligent effort to reconcile the two standpoints. In doing this it is necessary to take into account the fact that even among children so young that they can assimilate the written word only through hearing it read, or who are just able to spell out the words themselves in the large type volumes given them for their delectation, conditions are today changed just as they are with us. Because a book is printed upon linen instead of paper it is not necessarily fitted for the nursery—the indestructibility of the medium is frequently offset by the destructibility of the story printed upon it. The terrifying pictures of the wolf devouring Little Red Riding Hood's grandmother are not longer acceptable simply because the colors are bright and the book is issued in that peculiar format which stamps it as a book for children.

The children themselves, no matter how young, have rights which are entitled to respect. Seeds planted flourish long after the fact of their planting has been forgotten, and the opportunity to sow flowers of permanent beauty and fragrance is too rich to be neglected. Yet with this opportunity must come a realization that the children have likes and dislikes as well as rights, and only that parent who studies the problem from the child's standpoint as well as from his own is fully performing his prescribed function. First of all, any child not mentally deficient is quick to recognize and to resent moral lessons sugar-coated in rhyme or prose. If persisted in on the part of the parent the result is to give the child an idea that all literature is moral philosophy, and this is bound to serve as a barrier in his natural approach to literature later on in life. Curiously enough the average parent forgets his own childhood and accepts the erroneous idea that what pleases and interests him will be equally acceptable to the child. Stevenson's "Child's Garden of Verse" may well be cited as a case in point. Charming as these verses are to adults, and skillfully as the author has attempted to conceal his practical moral advice, intelligent children are quick to sense the trick and because of their resentment form a dislike for this volume which gives exquisite pleasure to children of advanced years.

Early childhood is passed in a self-created realm of imagination into which but few parents are able to enter. Every object in the nursery, the walls themselves, possess meanings to the childish mind full of fanciful imagination and entirely unrecognized on the part of his elders. When literature enters this realm of imagination it must make itself a part of it or it enters as a stranger. The child instinctively is a creator and what he looks for in literature is something upon which to base his creation, or something which enables him to carry it a step beyond. If this task be borne in mind the parent's task is simply that of selection and guidance. The child asks no more than this, being quite competent with his own creative imagination to supply to his personal satisfaction what to the older mind may seem to be lacking.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## When Lally Came Home

"If I had n't been shore of her, mother, in the first place," said the farmer, "I wouldn't ever have let her go!"—biting at the grass straw in his hand.

"She'd hev gone just the same," said his wife. "Wen a girl sets her mind on schoolin', she's boun' ter have it."

"Wal, she's got it."

"Yes; and of it's the right sort, you no need to trouble."

"But I can't feel jes' shore of her now."

"I feel jes' shore of her now."

"W'y, it stan's ter reason, mother—"

"That a good girl'll look down on her own folks because she knows verbs and angles and languages an' they don't! I know Lally, at any rate, better'n that. Now you go long back ter your mowin', afore the dew's all off the grass. It's the third time you've been in about this notion," said his wife, rubbing the crumbs of flour off her hands.

"... it's a pleasant world; an' the thought of her comin' home has been the pleasantest part of it—I mean, of course, the pleasantest sense them old days, wen I meered you! But I've been doin' a sight of thinkin' lately—an' wen a girl's been gone all these years, an' been amongst the folks that knows everythin', an' comes back home to the folks that don't know much of anythin'—"

"They're her folks, though. An' blood's thicker 'n water. An' she's Lally."

"Yes, she's Lally. But I—but you—I've tried, mother, I've spelt over them books she's sent home; but I can't make nothin' out'n 'em."

"No, father! It ain't likely but Lally's seen enough of the folks that can read them books. She don't love us because we can read books or can't read 'em. She loves us because we're ourselves. I wouldn't own her if she didn't!"

"That's jest it. You'll be gittin' put out 'th her, an' there'll be trouble—"

"Now, Sam, you go right back to the mowin'-field! I gotter git my work done. I jes' sent down some molasses an' ginger wajer, an' it'll be all warm—and I sent some apple patties, too, an' you won't git your share—and, anyway, you go along!"

"Her husband . . . pulled himself together."

"I can't say as I git much encouragement from you," he said.

"Encouragement for what?" she asked. "For doubtin' your own child? That ain't what ye want." And she laid her floury hand on his shoulder.

"Sam," she said, "we've allus got each other."

"It ain't enough," he said. . . . "It ain't enough without her."

"Well, I guess that's right," said his wife.

"Emerline, I don't mean"—turning about again—"I—"

"Oh, I know what you mean! Now if you don't make tracks that timothy'll be the thickness of rushes!" And he went out slowly.

His wife sat down. . . . And then she bustled about till old Fuzz found his safe refuge under the stove.

The men had had their dinner in the mowin'-field; and when her husband came home, she was sitting. . . . in her lilac calico, her gray hair smooth as satin, her foot in the stirrup of her cabbage-netting, and Fuzz purring on the window-sill beside her.

"Ain't ye goin' ter dress up, Emerline?" he asked, querulously.

"What for?" she said, calmly.

"You got a black silk," he said, as if challenging her to deny it, "and a gold chain—"

"I'd look pretty gittin' supper in a silk gown and a gold chain—"

"You look pretty anyway, Emerline. But wen we're expectin' company—"

"My daughter ain't company."

"But I wanted to put on my Sunday coat—"

"Do you s'pose Lally thinks of us in our Sunday clo'es, or jes' 's we be?"

"But she's been seein' folks in better 'n our best."

"You go an' wash, father, an' put on a clean shirt, an' slick your hair—"

"W'y, I've been 'lottin' all day on gittin' into my other thins, Emerline. I shaved this mornin' a-puppus."

"You ain't much time ter lose, then. I'll be a-settin' the table."

When her husband came back, fresh and rosy with the soap and water and the clean shirt, his coat hanging over his arm, he sat down by the stove. . . .

"It's dretful waitin' so," said her husband. And he stretched his arm and took down the accordion from the shelf above—the mother-of-pearl keys always seeming to him things of beauty and part of the melody—and began playing a plaintive air. Presently he paused. "You know, Emerline," he said, "there was Harding's Aba that come home too high an' mighty fer her folks."

"Lally isn't a Harding."

"No, Lally isn't a Harding," he repeated, as if that were some comfort, and fell to playing softly again. "No, Lally's Lally," he said, pausing again.

"I'm sure I hope so!" cried a gay voice behind him; and two hands were laid upon his eyes. "I give you three guesses who it is, Father James! And the forfeit's kisses!"

"It's my girl! It's my girl!" he cried, upsetting his chair as he sprang to his feet and caught her to himself, the accordion falling forgotten. . . .

"Oh, I'm so glad to be here again!" she said then, as she broke away from him and ran to her mother. "Oh, mother, everything's just the same! I don't know how many nights I've dreamed about it! Oh, if it hadn't been for the dreams of those nights, I don't know how I could have stayed away!"

"And it's the same little girl, Emerline! Don't you see? You can't grow thorns on an apple tree."

"And it's the same dear people! Oh, I'm so glad you're my people!" And she threw off her hat and jacket, and had an arm round each of them again. . . .

It was over a house full of happy peace that the soft summer night fell. Now and then a breath from the distant salt marshes mixed with the heavy richness of the lilacs, and mounted and stirred drowsily in the tops of the great elm that housed all a world of small life in the depths of its green shadow; and a golden robin waked with a gush of song; and down in the cool dew of the grass a sparrow for an instant dreamed that it was morning; and . . . the moon came up, and the faint mist fled before her; and far off from farm to farm through the wide obscurity a dog bayed in the deep of the night.

"You sleep, mother," said Father James in a hollow whisper.

"No. Be you?"

"I ain't closed an eye. Seems though I didn't know how to say I'm thankful enough to hev her back. Say—she ain't changed a mite."

"You can't change gold," said his wife. "Twit allus be gold."

"The Elder's People," Harriet Prescott Spofford.

Washington of Long Ago

I made my first visit to Washington sixty-one years ago, as I have said. I spent the months of October and November there, in a little brick house occupied by my dear friend George Jacob Abbot, the same who was afterwards Undersecretary of State and United States Consul at Sheffield.

George kept a school there, and he and I lived there together for two months, while the ladies of his family were at the North. In the rear of the house there was a little stable, and in that stable we kept our cow. The house stood where Mr. Pollock afterwards built a palace which is there today, at the corner of I and Seventeenth streets. It was opposite General Macomb's house. For our one servant we had a dear old saint named Josephine Cupid, whose color may be guessed at from her name. The business of the housekeeping began when Josephine milked our cow in the morning, and then opened the stable door and drove her out to pasture. She came up by what would now be Connecticut Avenue to an open common, ten times as large as Boston Common is today, and there the cow spent her day with two or three hundred of her race and sex, eating such grass and drinking such water as a grateful nation . . . provided. At all events, before night the memories of



The Municipal Building, New York, from Park Row

the stable came back to her, and half an hour before sunset she would be back at the door. This means that in 1844 land was not of value sufficient north and west of that corner to be enclosed. Who owned it I do not know. Uncle Sam owned some circles and squares there. But the anecdote occurs to me because I have been writing the beginning of these memories in a closely built part of the town, quite in the heart of Josephine's cow's rampaging ground, which is to say, I suppose, about a mile from our stable. The city has grown, in those sixty years, from a mudhole which had thirty thousand people, perhaps, within its borders, to a city of two hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants.

The only part of this common which was fenced in must have been near where the British Embassy is now. We called it the gymnasium, I think. That was the high-sounding name for a bowling-alley which the young men kept up. I remember one afternoon we persuaded Mrs. Madison to visit us there, and with great effort she got a ball down the middle of the alley and was complimented on her knocking down the king. President Tyler came over and played with the young gentlemen sometimes. Everything had the simplicity and ease, if you please, of a small Virginia town. Whenever the weather would serve, a great many of the Southern members of the House or the Senate rode to the Capitol on their saddle-horses. There were thirty or forty posts in front of the Capitol near where the statue of Washington now stands. You rode up to one of those posts and hitched your horse. You left him while you went in and attended the meeting of the House; you came out and unhitched him and rode him to your two o'clock dinner.

I do not think that in the somewhat mechanical etiquette of Washington today we have improved on the familiar ease of social life in those days.—Edward Everett Hale in "Tarry At Home Travels."

## Little Pictures

But little pictures in black and white, of little everyday people like ourselves, by some great little artist who knows life well and has the means at his command to express his knowledge in this easy, simple manner, can be taken up and thrown down like the book or newspaper. They are even easier to read and understand. They are within the reach of the meaneast capacity, the humblest education, the most slender purse. They come to us weekly, let us say, in cheap periodicals. They are preserved and bound up in volumes, to be taken down and looked at when so disposed. The child grows to love them before he knows how to read; fifty years hence

he will love them still, if only for the pleasure they gave him as a child. He will soon know them by heart, and yet go to them again and again; and if they are good, he will always find new beauties and added interest as he himself grows in taste and culture; and how much of that taste and culture he will owe to them, who can say?

Nothing sticks so well in the young mind as a little picture one can hold close to the eye like a book—not even a song or poem—for in the case of most young people the memory of the eye is better than that of the ear—its power of assimilating more rapid and more keen. And then there is the immense variety, the number!

Our pictorial satirist taking the greatest pains, doing his very best, can produce, say, a hundred of these little pictures in a twelvemonth, while his elder brother of the brush bestows an equal labor and equal time on one important canvas, which will take an other twelvemonth to engrave, perhaps, for the benefit of those fortunate enough to be able to afford the costly engraving of that one priceless work of art, which only one millionaire can possess at a time. Happy millionaire! happy painter—just as likely as not to become a millionaire himself! And this elder brother of the brush will be the first to acknowledge his little brother's greatness—if the little brother's work be well done. You should hear how the first painters of our time, here and abroad, express themselves about Charles Keene! They do not speak of him as a little brother, I tell you, but a very big brother indeed.—From "Social Pictorial Satire," by George du Maurier.

## February

The robin on my lawn  
He was the first to tell  
How, in the frozen dawn,  
This miracle befell.  
Waking the meadows white  
With hoar, the iron road  
Agleam with splintered light,  
And ice where water flowed:  
Till, when the low sun drank  
Those milky mists that cloak  
Hanger and hollid bank,  
The winter world awoke  
To hear the . . . bleat  
Of lambs on downland farms:  
A blackbird whistled sweet;  
Old beeches moved their arms  
Into a mellow haze. . . .  
And I, alone, aware,<  
Stood waiting for the thorn  
To break in blossom white,  
Or burst in a green flame. . . .  
So, in a single night,  
Fair February came,  
Bidding my lips to sing  
Or whisper their surprise,  
With all the joy of spring  
And morning in her eyes.  
—By Francis Brett Young, from  
"Georgian Poets, 1918-1919."

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## The City of Wonder

Past the upper corner of a precipice the moon rode into view. Night had for some while now hooded the marvelous city. They had planned it to be symmetrical, its maps were orderly, neat; in two dimensions, that is length and breadth, its streets met and crossed each other with all the dullness of . . . man. The city had laughed as it were and shaken itself free and in the third dimension had soared away to consort with all the careless, irregular things that know not man for their master.

Yet even there, even at those altitudes, man had still clung to his symmetry, still claimed that these mountains were houses; in orderly rows the thousand windows stood watching each other precisely, all orderly, all alike, lest any should guess by day that there might be mystery here. So they stood in the daylight. The sun set, still they were orderly, as . . . regular as the labor of only man and the bees. The mists darkened at evening. And first the Walworth Building goes away, sheer home and away from any allegiance to man, to take his place among mountains; for I saw him stand with the lower slopes invisible in the gloaming, while only his pinnacles showed up in the clearer sky. Thus only mountains stand.

Still all the windows of the other buildings stood in their regular rows—

all side by side in silence, not yet changed, as though waiting one furtive moment to step from the schemes of man, to slip back to mystery and romance again as cats do when they steal on velvet feet away from familiar hearths in the dark of the moon.

Night fell, and the moment came. Some one lit a window, far up another shone with its orange glow. Window by window, and yet not nearly all. Surely if modern man with his clever schemes held any sway here still he would have turned one switch and lit them all together; but we are back with the older man of whom far songs tell, he . . . is kin to strange romances and mountains. One by one the windows shine from the precipices; some twinkle, some are dark; man's orderly schemes have gone, and we are amongst vast heights lit by inscrutable beacons.

I have seen such cities before, and I have told of them in The Book of Wonder.

Here in New York a poet met a welcome.—From "Tales of Three Hemispheres," by Lord Dunsany.

The Vote of a Majority

The simple vote of a majority does not constitute sovereignty if it evidently contradicts the supreme moral precepts or deliberately shuts the road to progress.—Mazzini.

## The Hereafter

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN Mrs. Eddy says on page 41 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" that: "The God-inspired walk calmly on though it be with bleeding footprints, and in the hereafter they will reap what they now sow," was she speaking of some vague future time, the heaven of old theology, with its "pearly gates," into which the good, after having suffered for being good in this world, would find everlasting bliss? All her writings answer that this is not so. For instance, on page 266 of Science and Health, this is found: "The sinner makes his own hell by doing evil, and the saint his own heaven by doing right." A few sentences further on, on the same page, her statement concerning the true man is: "Man is the idea of Spirit; he reflects the beatific presence, illumining the universe with light. Man is deathless, spiritual. He is above sin or frailty. He does not cross the barriers of time into the vast forever of Life, but he coexists with God and the universe."

So it is plain that the hereafter means here and now. Divine Mind, or God, is infinite, that is, fills all space, and so is everpresent. Old theology regarded heaven and the hereafter as the time when men would be with God. But even taking this definition, and applying to it the fact of the all-pervading presence of eternal consciousness, it is seen that a man can prove in proportion to his understanding that he is with God here and now. The divine consciousness is here. Men have but to turn to it, to find Emmanuel, or "God with us."

And in so turning they find the hereafter, because unity with divine Spirit is heaven, or perpetual, present harmony. Nothing could be more plain than that Jesus indicated this when he said: "The kingdom of God cometh not with observation: Neither shall they say, lo here! or, lo there! for, behold, the kingdom of God is within you."

If, then, heaven, the kingdom of God, or the hereafter is here and now within man, that is, within his reach, how does he attain it? By reaping what he sows rightly. And for everything that he sows rightly, he forthwith has the reward. Consequently, a man in every moment is reaping the fruit of the right thinking that he is doing in that very moment—the instantaneous fruition or good. The hereafter is the unfoldment of good at this present time.

The God-inspired reap at all times the outcome of their spiritual understanding, or inspiration of Principle. Every person who has tried at all to reflect the divine Mind, and to enjoy the results springing from such a relation, knows that this is so. Whether one knows that good is the sole presence and power, and by this understanding heals himself of a so-called cold or whether his perception of Truth is sufficient to accomplish what to mortal sense seems a far greater healing, all that has been taking place in either case is the fruit of the measure of his intelligent turning to Spirit. And, of course, when is demonstrated the full measure of reflection of the divine Mind, then the material sense of things will have vanished.

The quiet assurance with which a man possessed of a knowledge of ever-comforting Principle goes on his way, doing the will of Principle as he sees it, enables him to "walk calmly on." Even though the material manifestations may be in fiercest commotion at his feet, may be attacking him with the utmost vigor as he walks, thus constituting "bleeding footprints," he dwells apart in the mountains, enjoying the calmness and happiness that spiritual knowing gives. He does not wait for such manifestations to subside before going ahead. He is at present in the hereafter, a witness to and participant in the continual unfoldment of perfection.

While the world's concept of heaven has been improving very rapidly in the past few years, there is periodically heard the so-called prophecy that "the end of the world" is about to take place, and then will ensue the future life or heavenly existence for some and eternal punishment for others. But all this is a veritable midnight of wrong thinking. Mortals cannot get rid of the world or the flesh in any such way. Harmony cannot be reached until every vestige of inharmonious, sickness, sin, and death has been scientifically destroyed. Mrs. Eddy deals with this on page 291 of Science and Health where she says: "We know that all will be changed 'in the twinkling of an eye,' when the last trump shall sound; but this last call of wisdom cannot come till mortals have already yielded to each lesser call in the growth of Christian character. Mortals need not fancy that belief in the experience of death will awaken them to glorified being."

The absolute government of man by eternal Mind is heaven, or perfect activity. Every individual must take up the cross of proving that this is so, and then only will heaven be attained. Thus it is seen what a tremendous responsibility men have. Yet the power given them to fulfill this duty with active peace and tranquillity is without stint. For responsibility is purely the ability to respond to Principle, and that capacity cannot be measured. Man, the spiritual ideal, is able to serve divine Love, the eternal power governing him with blessed vigor.

It is because mankind as a whole is gaining increasing knowledge of this truth about God and his creation that

heaven is coming nearer, that is, the understanding of its everpresence is coming to men in greater and greater degree. The signs of its nearness are throughout the world today with unmistakable clearness. And the reason is plain. Christian Science has revealed the fact that Principle is ever ready for men to turn to it, and the readiness is more and more evident to them. And, as John says in Revelation: "The time is at hand." And in the same chapter he emphasizes the fact that each one must find his way to that condition of thought called heaven, when he says: "He that is unjust, let him be unjust still; and he which is filthy, let him be filthy still; and he that is righteous, let him be righteous still; and he that is holy, let him be holy still; and, behold, I come quickly; and my reward is with me, to give every man according as his work shall be."

## "I Sit and Sketch"

Upon the water, in the boat,  
I sit and sketch as down I float:  
The stream is wide, the view is fair,  
I sketch it looking backward there.

The stream is strong, and as I sit  
And view the picture that we quit,  
It flows and flows, and bears the boat,  
And I sit sketching as we float.

Each pointed height, each wavy line,  
To new and other forms combine;  
Proportions vary, colors fade,  
And all the landscape is remade.

Depicted neither far nor near,  
And larger here and smaller there,  
And varying down from old to new,  
E'en I can hardly think it true.

Yet still I look, and still I sit,  
Adjusting, shaping, altering it;  
And still the current bears the boat,  
And me, still sketching as I float.

—Arthur Hugh Clough.

## The Man of Sung

You must labor and not previously calculate the result. Let not your mind be taken off from duty. Do not help what is growing. Be not like the man of Sung. In Sung there was a man who feeling sorry that his grain did not grow, went and plucked it up a little, and returned in a foolish, hurried manner, saying to his family: "Ah! today . . . I have been assisting the growth of the grain." On which his sons went off in haste to see the grain, and found it withered. Now there are few persons in the world, who do not assist the growth of the grain. Those who consider it useless, give it up for lost and do not clean away the weeds from it. But those who wish to assist its growth pull up the blade a little. This is not merely of no advantage, but truly injurious.—Chinese Classics.

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NEWS OFFICES



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1920

## EDITORIALS

### A Senatorial Finger on Profiteers

NO SMALL service to the people of the United States was rendered by the Honorable Arthur Capper, United States Senator from Kansas, when he used his high position in the upper house of Congress the other day to discuss profiteering. A man in less exalted position might have set forth the same facts and been virtually unheard except by a limited circle, and many a senator whose voice would carry to the far edges of the country is in full cognizance of the facts without being willing to give utterance to them. Senator Capper makes good as the incumbent of high elective office when he takes advantage of his position both to get at the facts and to set them before the country so that all may see what they amount to.

And what these facts of profiteering amount to is nothing less than stupendous; stupendous as an achievement of organized business, stupendous as a piece of organized and essentially unscrupulous injustice, stupendous as an aggregate and high-water mark of all the little graspings and gainings that business has for generations been striving to achieve. When American business was less highly organized, these achievements remained local in their effect. What they imposed of injustice and unscrupulousness in one place was compensated in a way, by the measure whereby they failed of these achievements somewhere else. But now, in the period discussed by Senator Capper, we see American business organized to the point of being virtually able to control supply. Business, directly or indirectly, finds itself able to include the whole world in its grasp; practically no parts still constitute a region outside, unknown and uncontrolled, and therefore always containing the elements of uncertainty that might upset business calculations. So business has lost its old-time tentativeness and caution. Where once it based its activities on a guess, now it knows. And it takes its toll with the surety of definite knowledge. Even speculation is no longer so much guessing how natural conditions of production will manifest themselves as it is guessing how the chief factors of business will undertake to control and to manipulate supply. Great business planets have appeared in the economic firmament, with regular business fields and orbits; and, as they swing majestically on their courses, one sees them surrounded and trailed by thousands of satellites, which glow as they glow, and, perhaps, fall separately to earth whenever there is a loss of close relationship with the central body. And as business organization has expanded to include the whole country, if not the world, the petty profits of the old individual activities have been squared and cubed according to the increase in the breadth of business operations and the degree of business control. That is why we see great business factors professing to take only a mere fraction of the meanest coin in the pound of product sold, yet piling up aggregate profits of unconscionable proportions, beyond all reasonable ability of individuals to spend on their own costs of living, and therefore representative of nothing so much as business lust of gain and the determination to buttress vast business power with yet more power.

Senator Capper rightly declares that the system, rather than the individual, is to blame. Profiteering can be regulated, he declares, just as usury is regulated. Yes, but when? Well, when profiteering shall be recognized by all sorts and conditions of men and women as being in the same category of unjustifiable practices as usury; when the taking of a stupendous profit merely because the taker is in a position that enables him to take it shall be recognized for just what it is, namely, business usury; when the profiteer becomes, to the world of business, what the usurer has already become to the world of legitimate banking, namely, an extortioner trading on another's misfortune or weakness, hiding his transactions from the light of public opinion because he knows that public opinion will no longer tolerate exploitation merely because there is an opportunity to exploit. Efficiency has been, for generations, the god of American business. Now this Moloch has begun to disclose its true nature, demanding living sacrifices, and requiring of its high priests nothing less than the blood of the people, lest its native propensities fail of their culmination and its intrinsic greed go unsatisfied.

"If the law officers of the government cannot enforce the laws," says Senator Capper, seeking some remedy or redress for the suffering millions, "they should resign and let men who can take their places." True enough. One of the saddest features of popular government is the relative weakness of public officials and representatives when conditions require them to proceed, David-like, against the Goliath of business organization. Probably official purpose too often lacks the clarity of the shepherd-boy's. Though doubtless the official who "has his quarrel just," even though he advance alone, will find himself, as the adage says, "thrice armed." Still, a real difficulty, no doubt preventive of much official activity against extortionate business, is the lack of intelligent popular support for officials who, now and then, undertake to do something in the popular behalf. If the effort is a real one, and disinterested, especially if it shows a likelihood of arriving at anything, organized business forthwith tries the tactics of the giant squid and so befools the waters of public thought that its real activities are no longer readily apparent, while its pursuers are mystified, if not actually brought into violent conflict with one another. In spite of everything, however, the people are learning. Overall clubs are not really so ludicrous as many observers seem to find them. And when the pyramiding of profits is popularly seen to be an enormity, actually a process of taking something from the many who have not, to increase the possessions of those who already have more

than they can use, then profiteering will be stopped because majority sentiment will no longer tolerate it. But popular government, like water, is likely to rise no higher than its source. If the popular majority disapproves of profiteering, it must find means to express itself unitedly.

### Agriculture in Great Britain

"CONFIDENCE," declared Mr. Lloyd George recently, with his happy facility for phrase-making, "is the best fertilizer of the soil." The British Premier, who was addressing a meeting of the Agricultural Organization Society, in London, took up the position that the agriculturist was entitled to the protection of the state in a very special sense. He was entitled to have the security of the state that he would not be ruined by unexpected developments in the agricultural world abroad, and he was entitled to the assurance that he could put "the whole of his capital, his ability, and his energy into the land without fear that the result of all his labors would be transferred into the possession of others." As to the farmer's part, he should give an undertaking, Mr. Lloyd George insisted, that he would do his best to increase production.

However these guarantees may ultimately be worked out, there is no question that agriculture in Great Britain is already negotiating, in a most satisfactory way, the difficult passage from war to peace conditions. The tendency of the Board of Agriculture is always toward the removal of government control of prices, and, under the progressive policy of Lord Lee, its new president, toward an ever fuller cooperation between the board and the farmer. In the days before the war, the position in this latter respect was the reverse of satisfactory. The board, and large numbers of its officials, were "theorists." Their theories were no doubt right. Nevertheless, little was done to break down the prejudice of the naturally conservative British farmer, priding himself on being practical, against what he quite wrongly, of course, regarded as mere impracticable theory.

The war, however, brought about a great change in this respect. Practical farmers and landowners were given places on the board. Agricultural executive committees were formed throughout the country, and, by degrees, a much better understanding between the farmer and the government agencies was secured. This good understanding and desire for cooperative effort it is the aim of Lord Lee to perpetuate. For the farmer has quite definitely been "shaken out of the rut," and everywhere there is noticeable a willingness to adopt new methods and to take advice.

Perhaps the greatest immediate prospect for rapid development lies in the direction of cooperation amongst the farmers themselves, especially in the way of cooperative marketing. The smallest study of the system of marketing, as it existed before the war, must have convinced anyone that the waste involved was tremendous. Each farmer, of course, did his own marketing, with the result that dozens of market carts and dozens of men and horses were required to do the work, which, with the aid of a certain amount of cooperation, might have been accomplished by, say, a third that number. In these days of the motor lorry, the saving effected by the institution of a system of cooperative marketing would be still greater. For one motor lorry could, without difficulty, gather in the produce of a considerable countryside in a few hours, and convey it to market.

The great demand in England, at the present time, as in many other countries, is for a reduction of food prices, and, undoubtedly, as an agricultural authority pointed out recently, agricultural cooperation, applied on a sound business basis, would go a long way toward meeting this demand. At present, literally hundreds of thousands of working days are lost to the country every week owing to the system of individual marketing alone. It is welcome, therefore, to find that the idea of cooperation is steadily gaining ground. The authorities are fully awake to its importance, and the farmer is rapidly coming to appreciate its enormous potential value.

### Mexico Again

THERE appears to be nothing about the present disturbance in Mexico to mark it as noticeably different from the disturbances that are typical of that country at times when political changes are impending. A rebellion against the central government has been fomented, apparently with the connivance of political leaders who aspire to succeed to the control of that government. As usual, rebellion has lifted its head first in the north, where conditions make the force of the central government least impressive and most difficult to exercise; and as usual there have been reports of defections of federal troops to the rebel standard and considerable accessions to the rebel forces from those who see in warlike disturbance of the country an opportunity for personal advantage. As usual, also, in such upheavals, there is the suspicion of private interference from outside, as of those whose real purpose is to exploit the country for private gain, whether through the supplying of war matériel or through the seizing of land or property rights under cover of the military activities, and while all lawful restraints are, for the time, inoperative. The armed forces that are coming into conflict purport to represent rival political ideas; their leaders are ready with pronouncements that have much to say of political freedom and individual rights. There is a show of upholding constitutional processes, or of re-establishing constitutional processes that may have been abandoned. But these considerations seem to be not so much fundamental, as cover for a purpose to win political control for private advantage.

President Carranza is encountering nothing particularly new in the influences now arraying themselves against him. So far as his administration has been effective in establishing constitutional government for the benefit of the whole country, and upholding popular rights against the privileged classes, he has had against him not only those classes but certain lawless elements who seek profit in serving the proprietary interests rather than in upholding the State. The breaking up of great land holdings, the enactment of laws that tend to prevent the land from again coming into the hands of great proprietors, the readjustment of taxation in the interest of the Mexican governmental establishment and to the dis-

advantage of proprietary interests and foreign capitalists, have been among the accomplishments of the Carranza régime which have aroused bitter hostility in certain quarters, within as well as without Mexico. So far as President Carranza has represented a transition stage for Mexico, from that of a country which could be exploited by outsiders for a commercial advantage, to that of a country which is able to prevent such exploitation, controlling its resources for its own advantage, he has naturally had the enmity of the deposed interests. Some of them, no doubt, are represented by moneyed men on the northern side of the border, who would welcome such a situation below the Rio Grande as would seem to invite intervention by the United States. That hostility of this nature is not without its influence in the present disturbances is evident in the intimation that the rebel leaders are ready to pledge themselves, in the event of their success against the Carranza forces, to repudiate the Carranza land legislation that first put a check upon foreign capitalists, particularly American oil interests.

How far the rebels are being abetted by this sort of backing it is not yet possible to discover. But the fact that they seem to have ample resources, and are apparently well supplied with arms, is not altogether reassuring when taken into account with the vigor with which intervention has been advocated from the northern side of the border within the last year or two. This advocacy has clearly been limited to groups, presumably with definite property interests, including oil, but the fact that it has not been general among the people of the United States only makes it all the more worth recalling in the present connection. A Mexican rebellion, even one wherein Mexicans seek for their own advantage to disrupt their federal government, is one thing; but a Mexican rebellion fostered secretly by would-be exploiters who are operating from a safe position north of the boundary, would be a different thing altogether.

As matters now stand, rebellion does not appear to be beyond the eventual control of the federal government. Sonora is still the main field of revolt. Although the governors of two other states have expressed sympathy with the rebel cause, they have apparently been able to attract few followers, and their states are reported to have held to their federal loyalty. General Obregon, in the interest of whose presidential aspirations the Sonora upheaval was said to have been staged, is apparently making his way back to Sonora from the capital; but the two other chief aspirants for the presidency, Ignacio Bonillas and General Pablo Gonzales, have denounced Sonora's action and pledged their allegiance to the constituted government. So far as present indications are determinative, therefore, there seems to be a good chance that the rebellion will be held in check, while the country proceeds to the choice of a president, in the July elections, by the regular constitutional methods.

And so far as the United States is concerned, it is doing all that conditions warrant when it has its warships in readiness off the Mexican coast to protect American interests and to give asylum, in case of need, to non-Mexicans who may find themselves in danger because of their presence in the country. Prompt and definite action of this nature is necessary and desirable. So long, however, as American territory and American rights are not invaded, the United States should be neither misled nor cajoled into a policy of interference.

### A Heavy Woolen Town

JOHN LELAND, writing in his "Itinerary," some 400 years ago, had this to say of Bradford, the famous heavy woolen town in the West Riding of Yorkshire: "A praty quik Market Towne. It standith much in clothing." And, as it was in the days when John Leland was making his way round England as the "King's antiquary," with power "to search all cathedrals, abbeys and colleges for records," so it was long before his day, and has been ever since. Bradford has always "stood much in clothing." During the war it was in the mills of Bradford, and in those of the great heavy woolen district of which it is the capital, that those never-ending miles of khaki cloth and all manner of other heavy woolen goods were woven, day and night, for the service of the allied armies. With the advent of peace, Bradford has lost no time in attacking the great problem of making good the world's shortage of heavy woollens for civilian use. "The value of Bradford's exports to America, last month," says a recent trade return, "was £1,042,467. The last time the million mark was exceeded was in April, 1897. The increase, last month, over January, last year, was £948,704"; which is getting back into the prosperous ways of peace in real earnest.

But Bradford takes it all very much as a matter of course. Where heavy woollens are concerned, it has always been used to doing things on a large scale. Other industries might come and establish themselves within her borders. She has no objection to being known also for "Bradford stone," hard almost as granite and somber in hue, and she recognizes the importance of the vast engineering works which spread themselves out today, "down Low Moor way." But it is as a heavy woolen town that her name has gone round the world, and no visitor can walk a hundred yards through her streets without understanding the reason why.

On all hands the importance of heavy woollens is borne in upon him. He sees them piled up on great lorries, covered with a tarpaulin, making their way through the streets. He overhears about them in the hotel lobbies, in the tram cars, in all places where business men congregate. He sees notices as to their manufacture spread along the walls of some great mill humming with the sound of machines at work, and he is reminded of them, again and again, now by the statue of some famous heavy woolen man, or by some beautiful building or beautiful park, the gift of a worthy benefactor "who made all his money in heavy woollens." What cotton is to Manchester, or steel to Sheffield, wool is to Bradford.

But apart from its great staple industry, with all the fascination of its long history and present wide-flung trade, doing business to the uttermost ends of the earth, Bradford has many other things which commend it, more and more as time goes on, to those who know it well. Chief amongst these, perhaps, is its setting. Bradford itself is a place of business, of heavy traffic and traffick-

ing by rail and road and water. But, within a few minutes, the traveler by train going north, say, may leave it all behind, and find himself in the midst of the great silences and wide spaces of the Yorkshire moors. Few cities are more utterly cities than this heavy woolen town of Bradford, and yet few companion more closely with the countryside.

### Editorial Notes

ONE of the most hopeful signs of the times in China is the way in which the path of the dictator is ever made harder. Since the day that Yuan Shih-kai, in spite of the powerful aid afforded him from Tokyo, utterly failed in his attempt to found a new dynasty, the would-be dictator in China has really had no chance of achieving his purpose. Thus, no sooner had the Anfu Party been hoisted to power, largely through the efforts of the redoubtable Marshal Tuan, than it began to claim its independence from the Marshal's dictation. And then, only quite recently, the military governors of eight provinces combined to oppose the growing power of "Little Hsu." Little Hsu, so called to distinguish him from the President, "Old Hsu," has of late, it appears, been growing rapidly, altogether too rapidly, in fact. When, therefore, he attempted, some little while ago, to remove the Governor of Honan, and replace him with one of his own men, "Old Hsu" would have none of it, and the eight military governors promptly bestirred themselves. It is all quite undeniably wholesome.

AMONG the various places to put the responsibility for the rising prices of sugar, one is on the "system." In New Orleans it is charged, by the United States authorities who have arrested several dealers, that some of them have been "pyramiding" prices and profits by selling one to another. It is also said that a sugar cargo en route from Cuba may be sold several times before it reaches the United States, and that each time some one, who sits in an office and is a part of the "system," carefully pockets a "profit." The Federal Trade Board's finding that there are too many profits between the farmer and the consumer appears to apply here as well. It now appears to be a case of "What is to be done about it?"

It is not necessary to be a partisan, one way or another, in order to indorse most fully the purpose of the great meeting held recently in Birmingham, Alabama, to protest against the activity of Mr. de Valera in the United States. Said Judge Horace Wilkinson, the chief speaker at the meeting: "De Valera, so-called president of the 'Irish Republic,' is a traitor to the United States. He is a traitor of the blackest kind to every cause that the Allies fought four years to defend. England has not crushed Ireland under an iron heel. Our great ally has, on the contrary, given the Irish every chance to better themselves." The language, it is true, is emphatic, but there are certainly occasions which warrant emphasis.

ONE of the most interesting things said by William E. Johnson, the prohibition advocate, since his return from Great Britain to the United States, is that the dry movement is coming rapidly forward in Germany. While it is, according to observers in whom Mr. Johnson has confidence, the economic advantage of anti-liquor legislation, particularly the greater productivity of labor under prohibition, that appeals to thoughtful Germans, who can say what political benefits, of importance to all the world, would result from clearer thinking under freedom from alcohol in Germany?

AFTER all, it was typical of efforts to induce the middle class to take joint action for its own benefit, that, as newspaper accounts of the New York old-clothes protest aver, "thousands went to Columbus Circle in overalls, ready to join the parade, who preferred at the last minute to stand as spectators." And doubtless that was why one newspaper was enabled to speak of the demonstration as "a parade that failed," including "only a corporal's guard" of paraders instead of the promised thousands. However, though the parade was no good as a parade, the protest is a real one.

THOUGH the world was fond of believing during the war that the Big Man had arrived, the lesson of the peace councils at San Remo would seem to show that statesmen have sadly fallen back to party levels. There is everywhere evidence of the narrower instead of the wider loyalty. As a fact, the cause is bigger than the men; big enough, however, to lift some of the statesmen along with it. That is one of the gains of the war. But the newspaper men do not always let one see it in that light.

THAT is a rather interesting conundrum which the American Forestry Association is asking of the public authorities that have to do with planting trees along roads and parkways in the United States: "Why is investment in a nut tree by the roadside better than investment in an industrial enterprise?" Of course the answer is the best part of the conundrum, namely: Because the industrial enterprise is always depreciating in value, from wear and tear, whereas the nut tree grows more valuable the longer it stands.

ZURICH, in Switzerland, has a communal forest of about 2800 acres that yields an income to the community of about \$20,000 a year, according to the American Forestry Association experts. When it is stated that this income, of approximately \$7 an acre, is derived chiefly from the sale of firewood, American towns may be able to see the establishment of public wood lots, well forested, as a good business proposition.

IT WILL surprise many people in the United States to learn that there are 4000 cooperative stores in the country now where only 500 were in existence two years ago. Not every one will be likely to see any great significance in the increase, however, until they discover that through a cooperative store you can get a 10-cent loaf of bread for 9 cents. "Money talks."

LEE SHUBERT says theater prices are not to go higher, and that \$5 orchestra seats are a joke. Perhaps they are. Still, even with things as they are, considering the quality of most of the shows, the theater managers have the laugh on the public!